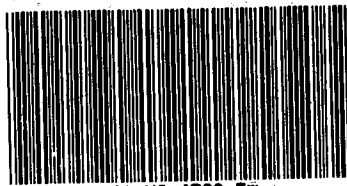


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Main File No: 61-6522

Date: August 11, 1949

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Date Searched: July 15, 1949

Subject: Agnes Smedley, with aliases
Agnes Brundin, Marie A. Rogers
Found Alice Bird, Mrs. Petroikas

Searched As:

Agnes Smedley
Marie Rogers
M.A. Rogers
One Petroikas
One Petroikos
Mrs. Petroikos
Agnes Petroikos
Agnes Brundin
Alice Reed

Alice Bird
Agnes Smedley Yaddo
Agnes Yaddo
One Yaddo
Sung Smedley
Agnes Medley
Agnes Smedley Yaddo

Agness Smedley
A. Smedley
Agna Smedley
One Smedley
Agnes Smedly
Mrs. Petrdkos
Miss A. G. Erpo
One Yahoo
Mo Ker Li

MARIE A. ROGERS
MRS. PETROIKAS

DATE: 12-08-2004
CLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1,6) 12-08-2029

Classification per OGA letter dated 03-23-2005

Also Searched As:

Marie A. Rogers
Agnes Rogers
Mrs. Chattopadhyaya
Agnes Chattopadhyaya
Mrs. Ernest Brundin

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ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

This summary includes material contained in all "See" references and main files identified with the subject of this review with the exception of the principal main file designated above. All references which are identical or probably identical have been included. Possible identical references, that is, those references where there is insufficient data to reject or include the references, have been listed at the end of this summary.

Searchers

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for FOIPA request of Richard
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INVESTIGATION

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Bureau letter dated October 25, 1944, instructed the Albany Office to institute an espionage investigation on Agnes Smedley, inasmuch as she had been, for many years, a notorious Communist expert on the Far East and had been reported by the Office of Censorship to be in communication with a certain German Communist in Mexico. The investigation is in pending status at present, with New York City as the Office of Origin.

BACKGROUND

Agnes Smedley was born near Osgood, Missouri, on February 22, 1892. She spent her childhood years in Trinidad, Colorado. She attended the State Normal School at Tempe, Arizona, for one year. On August 24, 1912, she married Ernest W. Brundin, who subsequently divorced her for desertion, date and place unknown. At the age of 20 (1912 - 1913), she moved to California, where she was graduated from the State Normal School at Santiago, and where she taught thereafter for three years. During this time, she was a correspondent for the "Los Angeles Examiner."

On March 18, 1918, she was arrested in New York City for a violation of the espionage act, arising from her activities with the "Indian Nationalist Party." The indictment was dismissed on December 16, 1918.

In 1920, she went to Germany, and, thence, immediately to Russia for the period of six months. She then returned to Germany and lived in Berlin as Miss Alice Bird. She there became active in the Indian Revolutionary Movement, securing employment as secretary to Virendranath Chattopadhyaya, with whom she subsequently lived for eight years without benefit of ~~the~~ clergy. In June, 1921, she reportedly attended a meeting of the Indian Revolutionaries in Moscow. During the same month, she attended the Congress of German Syndacilists in Dusseldorf, Germany, using the name Mrs. Petroikos. In May, 1927, she taught at the University of Berlin. In September, 1927, she reportedly was the European correspondent for "Modern Review", which was published in India, and was Berlin correspondent for "Kirti", also an Indian publication. She was reported to have lived in Paris, France in August, 1928, and, in the same year, went to China.

During the Winter of 1929 - 1930, she was recuperating at a Russian Health Resort near Moscow. In June, 1929, she again went to China, where she remained, apparently, for most of the ensuing years until December, 1941, residing in Harbin, Manchuria, Shanghai,

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and Sianfu. It was also reported that she arrived in Shanghai, China, in 1934 on a U. S. passport, issued at Washington, D. C., on May 1, 1934, but there is no indication how long she was in the United States prior to this date. During the period 1928 to 1941, she was correspondent for a German newspaper, "Frankfurter - Zeitung", a field worker for the Chinese Red Cross (1938 - 1941), and was connected in some manner with a Communist newspaper, "The Voice of China." She travelled with the Chinese guerrillas from August, 1937, to January, 1938, concerning which she wrote a book entitled "China Fights Back." From 1928 to 1938, she was in frequent contact with Dr. Richard Sorge and members of his Soviet espionage apparatus, operating chiefly against Japan. Information furnished by MID indicates that she may have been actually a member of this ring and certainly was assisting in its operations, innocently or otherwise.

In December, 1941, Smedley returned to the United States, was reported shortly thereafter in California, and, subsequently, went to New York State, where she has since resided. She resided at Yaddo Foundation, Saratoga Springs, New York, from July, 1943, to March, 1948, and her last reported address is Snedden's Landing, Palisades, New York. Since 1941, her activities have consisted of writing for newspapers and periodicals and giving lectures, and engaging in debates, both in personal appearances and on radio, and on all her reported publications and public utterances she has championed the cause of the Communist Party in China and has criticized the Chinese Nationalist Government and Chiang Kai-Shek.

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The Bureau Library contains the following books, all of which were written by Agnes Smedley, and each of which is designated by the index number assigned to it in the Bureau Library:

"Daughter of Earth" - PZ 3 - .S637
"Battle Hymn of China" - DS 777.47 - .S637
"China's Red Army Marches" - DS 775 - .S637

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AGNES SMEDLEY has also been known as BIRD and PETROKOIS. This woman is an immigrant, born in 1892, and was a member of the following organizations: (C) (U)

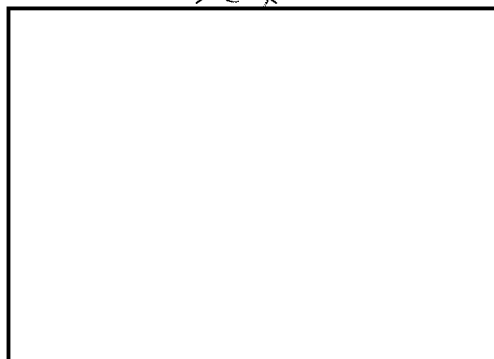
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Friends of the USSR
Protection Committee For Moullens
Hindustan Association
All-Chinese Labor Federation
China League For Civil Rights

She arrived in Shanghai from Berlin in May, 1929, as a correspondent for the "Frankfurter Zeitung." SMEDLEY worked for the Western Division of the Third International, and, reportedly, financed the local Indian community in Shanghai (statement confirmed by the S. M. P.). SMEDLEY'S main job was to supervise the local Communist labor organizations, for which job she received her orders directly from Comintern Headquarters in Moscow. While working at various places in China, SMEDLEY was connected with the Chinese Red Army, and wrote a book entitled "The Red Army in China" in the English language. In 1935, this book was published in Moscow, after having been translated into Russian. From Shanghai, AGNES SMEDLY traveled to Moscow, where she resided for several years with a lady friend who was Editor of the "Moscow News" (English language publication). (C) (U)

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Classification per OGA letter dated 03-23-2005

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According to an article in the "New York Times" dated March 20, 1918, a letter of introduction to Louis Lochner, a pacifist, was signed by Taraknath Das, a Hindu under indictment in San Francisco on charges of conspiracy to stir up a revolution in India. This letter was found by Federal Agents on March 19, 1918, among the papers seized in the Greenwich Village apartment of Miss Agnes Smedley, the California woman held for her alleged participation in the plot. Miss Smedley was charged with violation of the Espionage Act by representing herself as the agent of "The India Nationalist Party." U

Agnes Smedley, New York, according to an article published in the "New York Times," of June 12, 1918, dated at San Francisco, June 11, 1918, was one of the individuals indicted on charges of attempting to defraud President Wilson through representations that they were an accredited mission from the Nationalist Party of India, without being so-registered with the Secretary of State. U

Report of SA Walter Allen Crow,
New York, New York, April 16, 1944,
re Taraknath Jogendranath Das, wa.,
Registration Act - J. 61-457-63,
page 63.

JSA:hke

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Agnes Smedley, on April 1, 1918, was indicted in the Southern District of New York for violation of Section 3, Title 8, of the Espionage Act; Section 332 Criminal Code; and Section 37 USCC. She was released on bond May 7, 1918, and the indictment was dismissed on December 16, 1918. L.D.

Letter, SAC New York to Director,
9/23/22.
61-1027-15

DMB:hke

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Agnes Smedley was listed among those persons who during 1920 were contributors and subscribers to the pamphlet service of the American Civil Liberties Union, 100 - 5th Avenue, New York City.

Agnes Smedley was one of the Contributing Editors of the publication "New Masses."

Part I, Volume 4, report of
Special House Committee to Investigate
Communist Activities, 71st Congress,
(Fish Committee).
62-23170-159, pages 315, 318

DMB:hke

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Report of SA MORTIMER J. DAVIS, New York City, March 2, 1922,
re: S. N. GHOSE, AMERICAN COMMISSION TO PROMOTE SELF GOVERNMENT IN INDIA,
states that AGNES SMEDLEY who is associated with GHOSE, is acquainted with
SA DAVIS.

61-1027-5

DMB:ddg

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Agnes Smedley was one of many well-known individuals who was listed as an American author member who served on the 1923 staff of International Union of Revolutionary writers in issuing its official organ, "International Literature".

At the first meeting of the League of American Writers, acting through its National Council, Agnes Smedley was listed as one of the individuals attending the meeting. It was known to affiliated officially with the International Union of Revolutionary Writers.

Agnes Smedley was listed as one of the contributors of articles and stories to the "Clipper" which periodical was published from August to October, 1941 then suspended without explanation.

SA 7-17-42 Los Angeles b7C
League of American Writers IS-C
100-7322- section 3 serial 37
Paragraph 1, pg. 18
Paragraph 2, pg. 22
Paragraph 3, pg. 38

"OK"

ABF:ddg

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By Memo dated April 18, 1924, the Director submitted for the files, attaching an alphabetical index of names of individuals who relate to the chart of interlocking directorates prepared by [] of the American Defense Society. This chart gives the names of all the principal pacifists and radical organizations together with the reports of the same and lists. On this list appears the name AGNES SMEDLEY. b7C

Memo to the file by Director J. E. Hoover, dated April 18, 1924.
File #61-5047-73, Page 7

ABF:bw.

b1

"advised that"



[Signature]

NYLET to Director 1-12-48
Entitled
et al IS-C
100-349871-7

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An individual named [redacted] who may be identical b7C
with a member of the Sorge espionage ring in China, known only as
[redacted] was in close contact with Agnes Smedley while in China in
the early 1930's.

(U)

*U per army ltr dtd 3/30/43
sp4 clm mgy*
Letter from G-2 to the Director 4/25/43
dated March 10, 1949.
100-124002-93

"OK"

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On May 31, 1946, the New York office had ascertained that the book entitled "Daughter of the Earth" by Agnes Medley, 1931 edition, was out of publication and no copy was available. ✓

65-43302-6123

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The Milwaukee Office will interview [redacted] re his knowledge of AGNES SMEDLEY and GUNTHER STEIN; as SMEDLEY, who now lives in New York, was reported to have been implicated in Soviet Military Intelligence Network in China in 1930 to 1938 under the direction of Dr. RICHARD SORGE. 4

Teletype to Milwaukee from Director dated May 10, 1949 entitled:
"RICHARD SORGE Case, Espionage - R"
100-124002-115

JTH:skr

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Mrs. Agnes Smedley, a notorious member of a Pan-Pacific Labour Secretariat and local correspondent of various German socialistic newspapers, returned to Shanghai a few days ago and is residing at Number 70-72 Rue Grouchy, French Concession, Shanghai. She was traveling throughout China for the purpose of investigating "foreign oppression of the Chinese" which she will report in various papers in Germany and USSR. Mrs. Smedley has no husband and is living with a Chinese named Feng, who poses as her secretary. Mrs. Smedley is a close friend of notorious Comrade Earl Browder, an American Communist and leader of Pan-Pacific labor activity. She is also in touch with Comrade and [redacted] American Communists who visited Shanghai last year and are reported to be in Peiping at present.

LL Pu Treasury LTR dtd 3/16/43

Memorandum No. 1 dated March 15, 1931, from the U.S. Treasury Attache in Shanghai, China, to the Commissioner of Customs, Washington, D.C., re Soviet Activities in China, forwarded to the Director by the Commissioner of Customs by letter dated April 24, 1931.
64-211-246 X2.

sp4 also msg

JSA:hke

Pu Treasury LTR dtd 3/16/43

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According to a confidential memorandum issued by the Office of the U.S. Treasury Attache, Shanghai, China, dated August 10, 1931, Agness Smedley, "a Soviet Agent, who was mentioned in previous reports," returned from Hongkong by the SS "Empress of Russia" on August 5, 1931. The report states she left Shanghai for Hongkong about the end of June and spent a few days there evidently for the purpose of meeting her Chinese friends from Canton; that she was afraid to go to Canton personally as she is known to the Chinese authorities as a Soviet Agent, and is in danger of arrest.

Q U per Treasury Ltr dtd 3/16/43 ny
64-211-246-X5 *Spf clw ny*
6.20.43

DMB:hke

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According to a confidential memorandum dated January 15, 1932, issued by the Office of the U.S. Treasury Attache, Shanghai, China, "Miss Agness Smedley, a notorious local Soviet Agent of American nationality, who was the subject of previous reports, has removed recently to I.S.S. Apartments (1512 Av. Joffre), Apartment #102. Although there is a switchboard telephone system in the I.S.S. Apartment, her first move was to install her own telephone It is reported that she is often visited by suspicious looking Chinese."

*4-1 Per Treasury ltr dtd 3/16/33
64-211-246-X4 exp. date 4/24/53*

DMB:hke

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Sp4 abw mg 6. 20. 53

U Per Treasury ltr dtd 3/16/53 mg

[redacted] a Swiss lawyer, arrived in Shanghai, on or about February 15, 1932. He pretends that he came to China as the legal representative of the [redacted] family. Later it was found that [redacted] really was sent to China by Comrade [redacted] a notorious German Communist and the General Secretary of ~~Mejrabcom~~ "Mejrabcom" (International Labor Aid). Since coming to Shanghai, [redacted] has had several meetings with Comrade Kisch and Mrs. Agnes Smedley. *EL*

Letter from Treasury Attache, Shanghai, China, to American Consul-General, Shanghai, China, reporting information received from White Russian sources, transmitted by letter to the Director by the Chief of the Division of Appeals and Protests, Treasury Department, by letter of July 9, 1934.

64-211-246- X 11, page 8. *EL*

JSA:hke

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The publication entitled, "International Literature," the central organ of the International Union of Revolutionary Writers, was printed in the USSR. The inside back cover of issues of this publication contained the following: u

"The only international publication devoted to the proletarian and revolutionary literature of all countries. An organ of revolutionary militant thought. The magazine will provide a comprehensive Marxist analysis of the cultural life of all countries including the Soviet Union, the land of the proletariat dictatorship. Special attention is devoted to the question of Marxist literary criticism." u

Among the permanent contributors listed for the United States appeared the name A. Smedley. u

February, 1933, issue of
"International Literature."
100-232562-1

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Among the American writers serving on the 1933 staff of the International Union of Revolutionary Writers was Agnes Smedley.

The "Call" for the first American Writers Congress suggested the formation of the League of American Writers and boldly stated that the organization to be formed would be "affiliated with the International Union of Revolutionary Writers." It declared that the Congress "will provide technical discussion of the literary applications of Marxist philosophy and of the relations between critic and creator." ^u

Pursuant to the "Call" the Congress was held on the Los Angeles campus of the University of California, October 1, 2, and 3, 1943. Among the persons elected to the National Council was Agnes Smedley. ^u

Second report, Un-American Activities
in California, 1945, pages 120 and 126.
100-15252-33

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RE: AGNES SMEDLEY

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On May 13, 1949 [] was interviewed in Fort Lauderdale, Florida concerning information set forth in his letter to the New York Times G-2 dated February 14, 1949. [] letter stated that he was acquainted with a correspondent by the name of Sorge, both in China and Japan during the period from 1934 to 1940. u

b7C

[] stated he had never met Agnes Smedley personally but when he was in Shanghai in 1932 and 1932 he believed she was a resident of that city. [] said he had a copy of the "China Weekly Review", a newspaper formerly edited in China by J. B. Powell wherein in one edition within 1931 or 1932 Powell accused Smedley of being a Communist Party member. [] also added that Smedley answered Powell's accusations in a letter to the "China Weekly Review" which letter [] said was a typical Communist Party member's style of writing. u

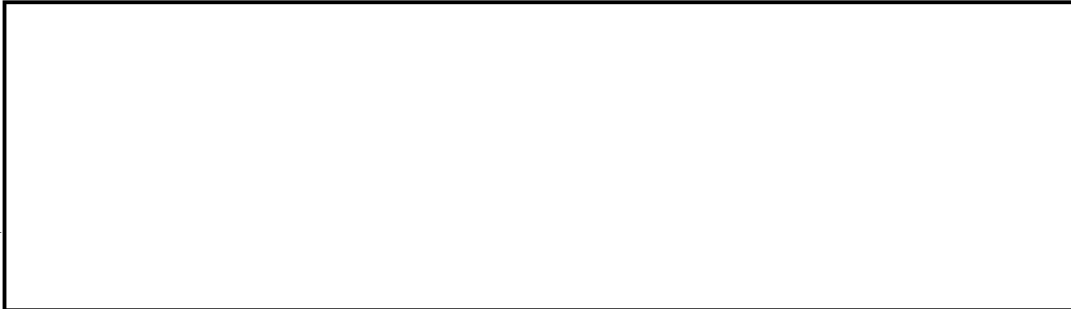
Report SA J. Richard Butts,
Miami, 5-17-49 entitled "The
Richard Sorge Case, Espionage-R"
100-124002-122

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[redacted] (S)

100-15877-30X1.

DMB:hke

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By Routing slip dated January 14, 1934, Supervisor H. RANSTAD requested the Identification Division for any criminal record on AGNES SMEDLEY stating she was about 40 years of age, born in Oklahoma, arrested New York City during World War I for activities on behalf of the Liberal Movement in India. Supervisor L. C. SCHILDER advised January 15, 1937, that there was no criminal record on SMEDLEY. ✓

File 61-7559-Sec. 29, Serial 882

ABF/bw.

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According to New York informant [redacted], the publication "Internationale Literatur," was a German language Comintern magazine, all contributors to which were required to be Communists. In the issue of this magazine designated as Third Year - 1933 - 1934 - No. 6, there appeared an article on page 42 written by Agnes Smedley. 4

Report of [redacted], page 1442.
100-3-64.

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DMB:hke

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According to a photostatic copy of an index of photos which appeared in the "Daily Worker," compiled by Benjamin Mandel of the Dies Committee, a photograph of Agnes Smedley appeared in the "Daily Worker" for September 1, 1934, page 7. 4

97-401-213-p.17

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At the Library of the Blind, Newspaper Section, 137 West 25th Street, New York City, the "Daily Worker" of September 1, 1934, contains a book review of "China's Red Army Marches" by ISIDORE SCHNEIDER. This article criticizes a book of KENNETH LATOURETTE, former Yale professor, published earlier than 1934, because it only devoted one paragraph to the establishment of the Chinese-Soviet, and what it told was a lie. SCHNEIDER stated that AGNES SMEDLEY's book is the story of the most inspiring revolutionary achievement since the Russian Revolution; a movement which all revolutionary workers should learn about. The article goes on to describe the territory being conquered by the Soviet, and also the Nanking Government accused of permitting horrifying atrocities. The review continues by stating that the Chinese Government had to purge themselves, and the purged and steeled body held its first congress in November, 1931, and at this congress, the Chinese Socialist Soviet Republic was born. The review stated "The inspiring story of AGNES SMEDLEY, which she tells so vividly and so forcefully, that there is no strangeness or remoteness, even in Chinese names; that the people of the book are our Comrades, we are close to them, their struggle is ours; that bring us so near the World Revolutionary Front; that lets us see in the very process, as if we were there, the construction of the second Socialist Soviet Republic." u

Rep SA [redacted] NY,
August 2, 1945, re [redacted]
[redacted] IS-R" 100-335196-6.

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JSA:slm

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Rep of SA [redacted]
Wash., D. C., 2-15-45--
referred to in rep of SA
[redacted]

b7C

New York, 9-7-45 re
"Francis Eugene Waldron,
was; IS-C", which stated
that information was
originally received by the
Bureau from a reliable foreign
source. 100-15877-34, p. 2.

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In 1935 among the books and pamphlets on sale at Communist book stores throughout the United States there was a book entitled "China's Red Army Marches" by Agnes Smedley. U

To be published in 1935 and offered for sale through the same outlets was another book entitled "China - As It Really Is" with an introduction by Agnes Smedley. U

Publication entitled "ISMS"
compiled by the American Legion, 1937
pages 175,176,178. This book is in
the Bureau Library Catalog-HX83
15-12-1937
100-206828-1

DMB:rma

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On April 24 to 27, 1935, the First American Writers' Congress was held at the New School for Social Research in New York City. One result of this Congress was the formation of the League of American Writers and at the same time it elected what was called a National Council. This National Council, then affiliated with the International Union of Revolutionary Writers, which had its headquarters in Moscow, Russia. Thus, through the action of its National Council, the League of American Writers became an affiliate of this International Revolutionary Organization which has always been under the control of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Agnes Smedley was one of the members of the National Council. *q*

b7C

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED]
Los Angeles, February 18, 1943, re
"Communist Infiltration of the Motion
Picture Industry; Internal Security - C."
100-138754-4; page 153

JSA:tlc

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According to information set out in the "Red Decade" by EUGENE LYONS the League of American Writers was launched by the First Congress of American Revolutionary Writers, which was held in New York City April 24 through 27, 1935.

"The Red Decade" states that the National Council of the newly formed league included a number of names of persons in addition to those who signed the Call for the first writers congress included in which was the name AGNES SMEDLEY.

It was pointed out in the "Red Decade" that all of these people were not Communists because the principal purpose of the undertaking was to involve the non-Communists, and the organization was set up by the Communist party for the benefit of Moscow and functioned under its direction. They stated that to assume that anyone associated with the League in its initial stages would not fully realize the nature and extent of the Communist domination would be to accuse him of a degree fatuity not easily reconciled with ordinary literary, let alone the literary calling. u

Ref report SA L. O. PRIOR, New York
12-10-41, entitled League of American
Writers, IS-C
100-7322-23 pg 5

DMB:ddg

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The John Reed Club, National Headquarters, 430 - 6th Avenue, New York City, is a revolutionary organization composed of artists and writers in the United States. It was organized by Communists in memory of the American Bolshevik, John Reed, who was deported to Russia and died there. In 1935, there was proposed a National Convention of American Revolutionary Writers. The call for the Convention was signed by a number of John Reed Club leaders and stated that the League of American Writers would be affiliated with the International Union of Revolutionary Writers, as was the John Reed Club. The call further stated there was a need for a further organization of revolutionary writers to convince the people of the necessity of the struggles against capitalism and for the institution of Marxism, as well as to fight "Fascist tendencies" in the United States. The Congress of American Revolutionary Writers was held on April 26, 1935, at Mecca Temple, New York City, and the League of American Writers was born there. AGNES SMEDLEY (China) was among those who sent messages and greetings to the Congress. She was also elected to the National Council of the League of American Writers. 4

Testimony of Walter S. Steele, National Republic, Chairman of the American Coalition Committee on National Security representing various organizations, before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 75th Congress, Third Session, on H. Res. 282, published in 1938 61-7582-1380, Page 253 to 258

JSA:hke/bw

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Agnes Smedley was listed among a number of other individuals as a sponsor for the Mother Ella Reeve Bloor 45th Anniversary Banquet, Friday, January 24, 1936, Hotel Lismore, New York. u

Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 78th Congress, Second Session on H. Res 282 Report Published in 1944 61-7582-1298, page 1391

JSA:tlc

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On January 24, 1936, friends and associates of Ella Reeve Bloor honored her with a banquet at the Hotel Lismore in New York City, the occasion being the celebration of her 45th anniversary in the "Organized Struggles of the Working Class". Among the persons who sent greetings to Mother Bloor on this occasion was Agnes Smedley. U

Undated Memorandum Block
Stamped 11-4-41
61-155-38

DMB:PLB

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The 25th Anniversary Edition of "New Masses" which was to appear on newsstands December 10, 1936, was to contain an article or story written by Agnes Smedley. U

Western Worker, 11/30/36.
61-7559-1046X26.

DMB:hke

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A translation and reviewing of "Internationale Literatur in Deutsche Diastter" number 1 and 11 for the 7th year, 1937 revealed that there was contained therein book review by Karl Biro of the publications by Agnes Smedley entitled "China Fights" and "China Bleeds." 4

64-200-232-169 encl. page 30.

DMB: rma

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The following is quoted from an article in the "New York Post" for January 7, 1937, bearing the caption, "U.S. Girl Reported In China Revolt; Agnes Smedley Called Leader of Red Forces Trying To Build Empire":

"Agnes Smedley, an American, is credited with playing an important role in a campaign to establish a Communist empire in Northwest China openly opposed to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Government at Nanking.

"The movement, reported to have attracted support from 200,000 members of Marshal Chang Hsueh-Liang's former Manchurian Army, together with Chinese Communist forces numbering 50,000, has emerged into the open with a burst of propaganda led by Miss Smedley. . . . Miss Smedley's activity has been confined to radio propaganda. Every few hours, she broadcasts appeals - in English - for recruits to the movement.

"Her propagandizing, it was reported, has broad opposition from British residents in the interior provinces who recall her deportation from India some years ago, where she was accused of conspiring to provoke a nationalist uprising.

"Until recently she was reported living in Shanghai, but came to Sianfu about the time of Marshal Chang's revolt, December 12.

"The resurgence of Communistic influence in the past 24 hours caused widespread fears that Sianfu was doomed to renewed disorders like those of December 12 when Marshal Chang rebelled against the Nanking Government and captured Premier Chiang Kai-shek." 4

61-7559-1046X11.
New York Post, 1/7/37.

DMB:hke

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"New York Times", January 8, 1937, carried an article headlined "American Woman Aids Chinese Rising--AGNES SMEDLEY, Author, Takes Leading Role as 250,000 Men Plot North West Red Regime", datelined at Sian, Shensi Province, January 7, 1937. This article stated that a quarter-million armed men were reported to have joined in a movement to create a great Communist State in North West China with an American woman playing a spectacular role in the uprising.

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AGNES SMEDLEY, former Colorado schoolteacher, who has long been associated with radical movements in Asia, was described as conducting radio propaganda to unite large disaffected military units under the Red Banner in defiance of the Nanking Government.

This article furnished background information concerning AGNES SMEDLEY and said that she was born of poor parents in Oklahoma, according to the Associated Press. It was stated that she started teaching school in Colorado mining districts at the age of fourteen, and, since then, has been a reporter, a novelist, and a student of Communist tactics. For some time, she worked for the Liberation Movement for India, and, during World War days, was in Tombs Prison for three months for her activities in behalf of that Movement. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT raised 10,000 dollars bail for her release, and a year later, she was discharged for lack of evidence.

Previously, in New York, she became interested in the work of MARGARET SANGER, with the result that in Berlin she organized the first birth-control clinic, which was so successful that it was subsequently taken over by the Government and administered as a Department of the State. It was said that two years previously, she said that China was on the brink of the greatest disaster in history through the armed intervention by foreign powers to crush the Red Army of "Soviet China." Miss SMEDLEY was a secretary to Mrs. SUN YAT-SEN, wife of China's first President.

"New York Times" of January 10, 1937, carried an article headlined "China Reproaches American Woman--Is Highly Indignant at Radio Talks Aiding Reds--Not Yet Sure She is AGNES SMEDLEY--Tries To Drown Speeches--Nanking Has Not Decided If It Will Protest Officially to the United States Over Activities", datelined Nanking, China, January 9 (1937). This article states that a Chinese Government spokesman declared that the Nanking authorities were "highly indignant over the anti-Government pro-Communist broadcasts made almost daily from Sian by an American woman, who, the authorities charged, was the well-known author, AGNES SMEDLEY."

61-7566-205.

JSA:slm

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"Her talks have been highly inflammatory", the spokesman said. "She has made many remarks on behalf of the Communist cause. We have been watching Miss SMEDLEY'S activities for some years, and had formerly been under the impression that she was merely a writer with radical leadings. Now, we know she is a member of the Communist Party, and this has added to our concern."

"In her talks, Miss SMEDLEY has strongly advocated the United Front Idea and other provisions conflicting with established Government policies. She has also tried to give the impression that all China was being dominated by the Chinese Communists. We have reason to suppose Miss SMEDLEY has been playing a prominent role in the subversive activities in Siam."

Informant spoke to several CP people, who confirmed Miss SMEDLEY's part. She is also a member of the Communist Central Executive Committee (underground division) for the USA. Understand State Department and Naval Intelligence have file on her. British have whole dossier on her. U

CI [] furnished b7C
above clippings and other b7D
data in January, 1937.
61-7566-205. U

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The following statement appeared in the Daily Worker on January 29, 1937:

A WARNING REGARDING NEWS FROM CHINA

The appearance in the Capitalist Press of sensational stories from China regarding AGNES SMEDLEY, connected up with references to the Chinese Communist Party, makes it necessary to warn the American Public that Miss SMEDLEY is a free-lance journalist, who has not in the past, and does not now work under the direction of the Communist Party, or represent it in any way, neither in China nor in the United States. Signed: EARL BROWDER, General Secretary, Communist Party, United States of America.

File 61-7559, Sec. 33, Ser. 971X4

ABF/bw

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[redacted] founder and honorary chairman of the American Committee For Relief and Education of Russian Refugee Children, was described as a fraud and under fraudulent pretenses obtained large sums of money from wealthy families in the United States. This woman was also described as being the ringleader of a group of Russians for the furtherance of Russian policies in New York City. AGNES SMEDLEY was alleged to be a very active member of the [redacted] Group. An article written by SMEDLEY appeared in the "New York Herald Tribune" October 3, 1937, dated Shanghai, China. u b7C

Interview of [redacted]

[redacted] Long Island, New York, on 10-23-37, reported in rep of SA [redacted] New York City, 12-1-37, re "Unsubs: [redacted] Victim, Kidnapping". b7C b7D

JSA:slm

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An article in the "Daily Worker" for May 4, 1937, captioned, "Smedley Is Not A Member Of Chinese Party," reads as follows: "The press in China and in the United States of America has published many stories regarding Agnes Smedley, the American writer, stating among other things that she is organically connected with the Communist Party of China. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China wished to officially announce that Miss Smedley has no organic connection with the Communist Party of China. u

61-7559-1663X15. Daily Worker 5/4/37.

DMB:hke

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On August 27, 1942, [] of the "National Republic Magazine" furnished photostatic material consisting of clippings from newspapers and other publications.

One of these clippings, which bears the pencil notation 5/19/37, was a United Press dispatch, dateline at Yennanfu, China, taken from an unidentified newspaper. This article states that "Nearly penniless, ill and harassed by political enemies, Agnes Smedley, 45, writer, daughter of a Missouri farm family, today was waging a grim battle against 'powerful interests' which seek the withdrawal of her American citizenship.

"The 'powerful interests,' which Miss Smedley declines to name, demand the State Department withdraw her citizenship on grounds she is a member of the Chinese Communist Party and a 'Red agitator.' The charges are being investigated by American consular authorities in Shanghai."

The article states that Miss Smedley made a statement denying membership in the Communist Party or the Red army or of being adviser to the Chinese Soviets, but admitting that she was a Communist sympathizer.

Also included in this material was an article by Lewis Gannett entitled, "Agnes Smedley - Her Life With The Chinese Reds." A notation indicates that this article appeared in the "Washington Post" for July 1, 1930. The article gives a brief biographical sketch of Smedley and is devoted mainly to a review of her book "China Fights Back." The article states "Her previous books on China were written in Shanghai; though filled with a passion for the extraordinary feats of China's Red armies, they were stories told at secondhand. This book is first-hand stuff, the diary of a participant and of a partisan. . . . This is the story of that Eighth Route Army which . . . was China's Red army, the enemy of the 'republic.'" 4

65-32022-82 and Enclosure

DMB:hke

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As of 1938 the "Universum Publishers and Distributors", 38 Union Square, New York City were publishers and distributors of 11 or more Communist newspapers printed in the German language and 100 or more books and pamphlets all printed in German for distribution among the German speaking people in the United States. Among the authors of some of the more widely circulated publications was Agnes Smedley.

The Communist have issued millions of books and pamphlets in the last two years (as of 1938) published on 500 different subjects. In their "Guide to Readings on Communism" published by the Workers Book Shop of New York City, 136 different special types are listed in the "Suggestive Readings" column. These were all published by "Reds" in the United States. Among these publications was "China's Destinies" by Agnes Smedley.

The Congress of American Revolution Writers was held on April 26, 1935 in New York City. The League of American Writers was born there. Messages and greetings to the Congress were received from among others Agnes Smedley (China).

Agnes Smedley was elected to the National Council of the League of American Writers.

Agnes Smedley was one of the contributing editors to "The Negro Liberator." No information concerning the Negro Liberator was shown in the report, but it would appear that this publication was the organ of the National Negro Congress. 4

Dies Committee Report
Volume 1
Pages 344, 345, 561, 562,
625.

DMB:rma

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Agnes Smedley was the author of an article entitled, "China's Silent Heroes," which appeared on page five of the "New Masses" for January 4, 1938. L

Index to "New Masses."
61-9182-1X, page 32.

DMB:hke

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The magazine, "Asia," of February, 1938, contained an article, entitled, "The Passing of the Chinese Soviets," by Nym Wales. The following is quoted from this article:

"Through a small hole in the paper window at which I occasionally watch the life in the courtyard, I can see my husky body-guard from the O.G.P.U. fingering his new Kuomintang cap in gingerly fashion, rubbing the bourgeois blue-and-white enamel symbol. No doubt he is thinking of the tattered old cloth Red Star that he wore from Kiangsi on the Long March and preserved with his own loving fingers when it became unrecognizable. But the Red Star is no longer visible on the once Soviet horizon. Even Chu Teh wears a Kuomintang cap. And Agnes Smedley too! The whole Chinese Red army is now clothed in regulation Kuomintang uniforms supplied by Nanking. It has not even a name but only a number like all other armies under the central government; it is the Eight Route Army of the National Revolutionary Army of China."

100-342379-1

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RE: AGNES SMEDLEY

Confidential Informant [] made available the February, 1948 "Monthly Bulletin" issued by the National Women's Commission, Communist party. The bulletin makes reference to Agnes Smedley's book "Battle Hymn of China" which describes the celebration by the Womens National Salvation Association attached to the Chinese Red Army behind Japanese lines on March 8, 1938.

Letter New York to the Bureau
March 18, 1948
RE: Communist Party, U. S. A. - Women
Internal Security - C
Bureau File 100-3-78-27

JLM:DW

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According to an index to articles in "The Nation," the November 5, 1938, issue contained an article entitled, "China's Wounded," by Agnes Smedley. u

61-901-37X, page 50.

DMB:hke

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On November 22, 1938, STUART LILLICO, [REDACTED] Street, New York City, a free lance newspaper writer and Far Eastern correspondent, testified before the Dies Committee about Communist activities in the United States, as it was related to similar activities in China. Mr. LILLICO said that it was in North Western China that the Communists were first visited by a number of American correspondents and known Communist sympathizers. "Since then," he stated, "a number of these people have been most active in presenting the Communist case to the world." Among them are AGNES SMEDLEY, who has acted as spokesman with the Chinese Communists for nearly a decade; EDGAR SNOW, a strong left-wing writer, whose book 'Red Star Over China' speaks for itself;---." U

~~SECRET~~

Memo from Ladd to Director,
3-23-45, re "Edgar (Parks)
Snow.

100-267865-4, p. 3.

SI-100-267865-7X, p. 3.

ABF:slm

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The "Daily Worker" for January 3, 1939, carried an article stating that, beginning January 22, the "Sunday Worker" would be improved and that the Magazine Section in the future would feature articles by outstanding writers such as Agnes Smedley and others. 4

61-7559-3440X3
Daily Worker 1/3/39

DMB:hke

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The Malik Publishing Company owned by Wieland Herzfelde published among other works that of Agnes Smedley. 41

61-7566 section 75 serial 1614X Pg 3
Memo dated 7-20, 1939

ABF:ddg

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"Das Wort" ("The Word"), Fourth Year, No. 3, March, 1939, a literary monthly in German published by the Soviet State Government Printing Office in Moscow on pages 10 to 26 contained German excerpts from Agnes Smedley's War Diary praising the Chinese Eight (Communist) Army). 4

C. I. [] Translation
and Analysis dated July 29, 1942
100-130926-1

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JSA:TLC

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RE: AGNES SMEDLEY

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[REDACTED] Passport Division, State Department, furnished certain material which came into the possession of the Passport Division at the time the State Department prosecuted BROWDER, et al, for fraud violation. Included in this material was a 1940 photographic album (without names.) The material also included an indices to the photographic album.

In the indices under item No. 2102 appears the name Agnes SMEDLEY. In the photographic album under item No. 2102, appears a photograph, along side of which is typed the following information: Born-Osgood, Mo. February 23, 1902, Height-5 feet 6 inches, Hair-brown, eyes-blue-gray, Occupation-writer, journalist.

Memorandum for E. G. FITCH and D. M. LADD

4-3-47

Information concerning Communistic Activities
in the United States as supplied by the
State Department
(100-3-1838x)

JLM:ejj

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Robert Kenny, former President of the National Lawyer's Guild and Attorney General of the state of California, was the speaker at a meeting held in the Philharmonic Auditorium in Los Angeles, California, on September 22, 1941, at which meeting Agnes Smedley, a Communist of long standing, was the principal speaker. C1

People's World, September 23, 1941

Mentioned in report of SA [REDACTED]

Los Angeles 3-5-43

Re: [REDACTED] aka:

Information concerning.
[REDACTED]

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JSA:ddg

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PAGE 52 DELETED

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The "German American," a German language publication in New York City, which was the official organ of the German American Emergency Conference, stated in the second issue dated June 1942 that the aims of the publication were to be "the destruction of Nazism and Fascism throughout the world and complete liberation of the German people from the Nazi yoke." In this issue was also a statement which called for the "unity of all anti-Nazis regardless of political opinion or religious belief. Agnes Smedley was a contributor to October 1943 issue of this publication.

64-21067-138 Enclosure, page 8.

DMB:hke

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[redacted] of the United China Relief and [redacted] who is reported to be [redacted] at the National Maritime Union, held a conference during which they discussed the Chinese Association of Labor. [redacted] said that [redacted] suggested that the low-down concerning this Organization be obtained from some unquestioned authority on China. [redacted] said that [redacted] he had the goods on the Organization, but only from people whom the CIO Committee would wave aside as Reds. In reply to this, [redacted] said AGNES SMEDLEY should be obtained to write a letter on this question. [redacted] informed that in her letter to [redacted] SMEDLEY stated that she had never heard of the Chinese Association of Labor. In this connection [redacted] further stated that SMEDLEY suggested that the NMU give its money to other organizations. U

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[redacted] 8-19-42
100-120818-61, p. 7. U

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JSA:slm

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64-200-241-447, Enc., P. 53

DMB:slm

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A highly confidential source made available a letter written

[redacted] This was a German language letter dated September 3, 1942. The following is quoted from the letter, "I do not know much to write. I have no news. AGNES SMEDLEY paid us a visit. Her book appears in June. She is wonderful". (U)

b7C

Los Angeles report dated 10-16-46

by SA [redacted] entitled "Hanns Eisler; was Internal Security-R" 100-195220-16 page 24

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JTH:mc

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RE: AGNES SMEDLEY

"Freies Deutschland" (Free Germany) (Alemania Libre), a monthly publication in German No. 12, Mexico City, October 15, 1942, on Page 2, contained a list of all the major contributors of the magazine during its' first twelve issues and the statement that none of them received any compensation. AGNES SMEDLEY was listed among the many contributors. ✓

Report of Confidential Informant

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[redacted] dated November 3, 1942.

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Submitted by New York letter to the Director November 10, 1942.

Re: Freies Deutschland, Alemania Libre.
Internal Security - C
100-72924-8

JSA/bw

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Interview Miss Agnes Smedley, 501 Madison Avenue, c/o Alfred Knopf, regarding her knowledge of [redacted] (see pages 3 and 4 of the report of Special Agent [redacted] Los Angeles, October 21, 1942).

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Undeveloped lead of report SA [redacted]
[redacted] Los Angeles, April 13,
1943, re [redacted] wa.,
Espionage - J, Registration Act.
[redacted] page 23.

At Alfred Knopf Publishers, 501 Madison Avenue, New York City, it was ascertained that Miss Agnes Smedley was then living at Long Meadows, New Paltz, New York, c/o [redacted]

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Report of SA [redacted]
New York, May 28, 1943, re [redacted]
[redacted] wa., Espionage - J,
Registration Act.
[redacted]

Will interview Miss Agnes Smedley, c/o [redacted] Long Meadows, New Paltz, New York, regarding her knowledge of [redacted]

b7C

Undeveloped lead of report SA [redacted]
[redacted] (A). New York, July 13, 1943,
re [redacted] wa.,
Espionage - J, Registration Act.
[redacted] page 7.

On July 15, 1943, [redacted] Long Meadows, New Paltz, New York, telephonically advised that Miss Agnes Smedley was temporarily residing at Yaddo Artists Colony, Saratoga Springs, New York. [redacted] stated that Miss Smedley was doing considerable traveling about that area giving lectures and that she believed Miss Smedley would be in New York City in the very near future. She advised that she would have Miss Smedley call the New York Office at the earliest opportunity. U

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Report of SA [redacted]
New York, July 16, 1943, re [redacted]
[redacted] wa., Espionage - J,
Registration Act.
[redacted] page 3.

JSA:hke

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Mrs. Mattie McCormick, Postmaster, Ojai, California, advised in 1943 that she was personally acquainted with Miss Agnes Smedley, who was at that time in New York City and had left a forwarding address of 501 Madison Avenue, c/o Alfred Knopf, New York City. She said this forwarding address was filed on October 25, 1942.

Report of SA [redacted]
Los Angeles, March 4, 1943,
entitled, [redacted]
Espionage (J); Registration Act."

b7C

On October 26, 1941, Carroll Lunt spoke on "The Far Eastern Crisis" over a CBS program originating from Radio Station KNX. One of the other speakers on this program was Agnes Smedley. This information was furnished by [redacted] Los Angeles Informant [redacted] On August 11, 1942, [redacted] of the Los Angeles Daily News, furnished the following information which he received from Miss Agnes Smedley, R. R. 2, Box 148C, Ojai, California: "Carroll Lunt is broadcasting over Radio Station KMPC and KPAS at 8:15 p.m. several nights a week. He has lectured in the United States for sometime on Sino-Japanese relations, having as his theory that China began the war and that the Chinese were anti-foreign and, therefore, America had nothing to expect from China should it be victorious."

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Miss Smedley also stated that she had once debated with Lunt over the air and had twice challenged his viewpoint at other meetings in Los Angeles. She was certain that she had heard Lunt was a subagent of [redacted] whom she stated was "the notorious Japanese agent."

Report of SA [redacted]
Los Angeles, October 21, 1942,
entitled, [redacted]
Espionage (J); Registration Act."

b7C

[redacted] at KNX and CBS, Hollywood, California, stated that on October 26, 1941, Carroll Lunt spoke extemporaneously on the Far Eastern question with Mrs. Agnes Smedley who was former correspondent of the Manchester Guardian. On this program Lunt said that

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Japan was strong and if it were not, the United States would not bother with negotiations which were then in progress. He stated he believed that there was a limit beyond which Japan should go but was of the opinion that it would injure the chances of the Allies if arms were sent to the Far East to fight Japan thus depriving England and Russia. He suggested that after Germany and the Axis were taken care of that the Japanese matter would take care of itself.

Mrs. Agnes Smedley was obviously exasperated with the position which [] assumed. [] advised that Agnes Smedley believed that [] was a paid Japanese propagandist and she threatened to expose him over the air. Mrs. Smedley took the position that Japan should be strictly opposed by the United States and that the United States should accept no terms except the withdrawal of Japan from China and said that if Japan would not withdraw, the United States should use force of arms; that Japan could be eliminated by the "bombing of her matchwood cities" in a very short time.

[] University Club, Los Angeles, stated that Carroll Lunt and Agnes Smedley appeared as speakers at a session of the Book Review Meeting at the University Club on September 24, 1941. She stated that Agnes Smedley showed a decided disapproval of Lunt, whom she believed to be a Japanese propagandist.

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According to [REDACTED]
Milford, New Jersey), Maxim Lieber, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City,
maintained an account [REDACTED] The
records of this bank show that on February 2, 1943, a check in the
amount of \$500.00 was deposited to the credit of this account. The
deposit ticket contained a notation as follows: "For Agnes Smedley:
'A Few Things You Should Know About Asia' from McCall's (Red Book)." u

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65-43302-1271-p.5

DMB:arm

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RE: AGNES SMEDLEY

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AGNES SMEDLEY alias ALICE BIRD, Mrs. PETROIKOS lived for some years with VIRENDRANATH CHATLOPADHYAYA. She is a member of the Hindustan Association of Berlin and the Berlin Indian Revolution-Party. She is the writer of numerous anti-British pamphlets and articles and a clever and unscrupulous revolutionary. u

b7C

Extract from "Communism in India"
by Sir David Petrie, Director of the
Intelligence Bureau of the Home
Department Government of India.
Letter dated March 4, 1943 from
[redacted], American Embassy,
London, England entitled "Earl Browder;
with alias et al; Internal Security-C
40-3798-230

JLM:mc

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On May 14, 1943, the Bureau requested the New York Office to furnish one copy of a book entitled, "Chinese Red Army Marches," by Agnes Smedley. ✓

100-3-4-1838.

DMB:hke

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New York office requested to advise the Bureau whether it had obtained copy of book entitled, "Chinese Red Army Marches", by AGNES SMEDLEY.

Memo to SAC, New York,
6-26-43
100-3-4-2131

DMB:cr/plb

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As of June 19, 1943, the New York office had been unable to buy a copy of a book entitled "The Chinese Red Army Marches" by Agnes Medley pursuant to Bureau request. 4

100-3-4-2286

DMB:ddg

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RE: AGNES SMEDLEY

AGNES SMEDLEY was a guest at Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, New York, from July 19, 1943, to March 9, 1948, when requested to leave due to local resentment at her propaganda activities in Saratoga Springs and at Skidmore College. This and considerable additional information regarding SMEDLEY, furnished by

[redacted] will be set forth in a separate report in the AGNES SMEDLEY case file. W

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Report SA [redacted] Albany, New York, 3-7-49.

Re: Communist Infiltration of Yaddo-- Saratoga Springs, New York.

Internal Security - R

An Albany memo to Director 3-7-49, bearing similar caption.

Substantially the same information relative to SMEDLEY's activities at Yaddo is summarized in report of JAMES T. O'BRIEN, New York, 5-27-49.

Re: AGNES SMEDLEY, was.

Internal Security - R.

100-360229-1,2; 61-6580-103 (principal main file)

JSA/bw

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On August 30, 1943 Agnes Smedley was interviewed in New York City. At this time she advised that [redacted] was openingly pro-Japanese and that shortly before Pearl Harbor [redacted] participated in a round table discussion of the Women's University Club, Los Angeles at which time he advocated the Japanese control of China. It is noted that Agnes Smedley is reported to have participated in this debate although that fact is not shown in the instant report. No other information of interest concerning Smedley was developed at the time of this interview. U b7C

Report of SA Richard J. Gallagher
New York City 9/6/43 entitled

[redacted] b7C
Espionage - J Registration Act
[redacted]

DMB:rma

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A photostatic copy of an index for the publication, "Free World", covering issues designated as volume 6, July 1943 to December, 1943, indicates that page 476 contained a review by H. W. BAERENSPRUNG of a book entitled, "Battle Hymn of China", by AGNES SMEDLEY. U

100-90431-125

DMB: cr/plb

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On August 26, 1943, the Bureau instructed the New York Office to obtain and forward one copy of a book entitled, "Battle Hymn of China," written by Agnes Smedley. U

100-3-4-2487.

DMB:hke

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On September 3, 1943, the New York Office forwarded to the Bureau a copy of a book entitled, "The Battle Hymn of China" by Agnes Smedley. U

100-3-4-2602.

DMB:hke

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Trade magazine Variety on September 17, 1943, listed members of the faculty of University of California that would be present at the Writer's Congress. One of the names on the list was [redacted] who was described as a professor of psychology at UCLA, and was a lecturer at the League of American Writers School and that he sponsored a meeting for Agnes Smedley, internationally known Communist at Los Angeles on September 23, 1941. U

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Report of SA [redacted]
Dated 1-15-44 at Los Angeles
Entitled League of American Writers
IS-C 100-7322 section 4 serial 59 pg 2

b7C

ABF:ddg

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On October 20, 1943, the New York Office forwarded to the Bureau a copy of the book entitled, "China's Red Army Marches," by Agnes Smedley. u

100-3-4-2844.

DMB:hke

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[redacted] of Howell, Soskin Publishing Company, New York City, stated his Company had published a book entitled, "America's Role In Asia," written by Harry Paxton Howard.

b7C [redacted] stated he had heard a report from [redacted] book reviewer for the "New York Herald Tribune," that [redacted] had a questionable background in China prior to his coming to the United States, according to information which [redacted] had received from Agnes Smedley, a journalist and author who had spent considerable time in China prior to Pearl Harbor. [redacted] stated that [redacted] was believed to have made an independent investigation of his own concerning [redacted] and was believed to have found Smedley's remarks unfounded.

b7C [redacted] stated that Agnes Smedley is Communistically inclined, having, on numerous occasions, written books sympathetic to the Communist cause in China. It was [redacted] opinion that Smedley, if she was not a member of the Communist Party, was at least a "fellow traveler."

b7C [redacted] made available a file maintained by his office concerning [redacted], which contained [redacted] book entitled, "America's Role in Asia," by Tyler Dennett. This review stated, "His book tends toward the muck-raking side; there are no heroes with the possible exception of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen and the Chinese Communists."

b7C b7D The file also contained a letter from [redacted] wherein [redacted] stated, after having been told [redacted] of Smedley's accusations against him, "It occurs to me that as Waung Ching-Wei has declared war on the United States, to accuse me of being a Waung agent, means to accuse me of being an enemy agent. If addled Agnes has put this in writing, it seems to me that I have a perfect case for a criminal libel suit. She hasn't a thing excepting my contributions to the 'Tribune' some years ago. She may know that I worked in T'ang's office for a while. but I doubt if she knows even that [redacted] of which I am informing you quite confidentially."

The report from which the above is taken sets out a lead for the New York Office to interview Agnes Smedley, c/o Alfred Knopf, Publishing Company, New York City.

Report SA John A. Hanley, New York, 11/23/43, entitled [redacted] was., Registration Act - J. [redacted] pages 15,16,17,20.

b7C

DMB:hke

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The January, 1944 issue of "Current Biography", on page 49 contains an article containing biographical information concerning AGNES SMEDLEY and a review of 5 books written by SMEDLEY as follows: U

"Daughter of Earth", 1927
"Chinese Destinies", 1933
"China's Red Army Marches", 1934
"China Fights Back", 1938
"Battle Hymn of China", 1943

The article states that MISS SMEDLEY has explained that she has never been a Communist. "For years I listened to Communists with sympathy, and in later years in China, I gave them my active support. But I could never place my life and mind unquestionably at the disposal of their leaders". U

94-3-4-1115-26 p. 49

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On January 7, 1944 Steve Nelson, secretary of the Alameda County CP, Oakland, Calif. stated that he was in China for about three months during 1933, during which time he worked with the Comintern in Shanghai.

Nelson, in discussing events transpiring at the time he was in China, mentioned a book entitled "China Red Army Marches" by Agnes Smedley which mentioned a long trek made by the Army and Nelson stated the trek was planned at the time he was in China. u

San Francisco Informant u
100-203581-1696 p. 99

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DMB:PLB

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At a meeting of Branch 320, King Co., of the CP (State of Washington) on [redacted] Literature Director of the Branch, urged that the members present buy a pamphlet entitled "Battle Hymn of China" by Agnes Smedley. ~~(U)~~

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Seattle CI [redacted]
100-3-20-325 p. 115 ~~(U)~~

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~~(U)~~

DMB:PLB

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Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, in an article in "The Worker" captioned "International Women's Day" stated "Agnes Smedley tells in Battle Hymn of China of an International Women's Day celebration she attended among them (the Guerilla fighters of China) behind, or more correctly inside, the Japanese lines, led by the Women's National Salvation Association. C

100-3-A-The Worker 3-5-44
p. 5 - Section 2

~~SECRET~~

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b7C [redacted] of Syracuse University, contacted
b7D an Agent of the Boston Office and stated that AGNES SMEDLEY, who presently
resides in Saratoga Springs, could furnish a wealth of information relative
to the TAILI in relative to their Agent in this country. Information was
received from the Security and Intelligence Division, First Service Command,
that their files reflected that on March 10, 1944, AGNES SMEDLEY a War Cor-
respondent, spoke at the services of the Community Church, Boston, Massachusetts.
Her speech reflects that she leaned toward the Communists in China. e1

New York report dated 5-26-45
by SA [redacted] entitled
[redacted] was et al;
Espionage - X

[redacted] pages 170 through 173

b7C

JTH:mc

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b7C

RE: AGNES SMEDLEY

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[redacted] of the ABRAHAM LINCOLN School and allegedly a member of the CPA, said that [redacted] was invited to attend a meeting of the School on March 19, 1944, honoring AGNES SMEDLEY, author of "Battle Hymn of China", who was appearing in Chicago under the auspices of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. Persons invited to the School meeting included several members of the International Workers Order and a number of friends of the School, several of whom were identified as alleged members of the CPA or Communist sympathizers. U

U

[redacted]
1-5-45

In Chicago letter to Director

Re: [redacted]

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Security Matter - C

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JSA/bw

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AGNES SMEDLEY gave a lecture on March 19, 1944 at the
Abraham Lincoln School (Chicago Workers School) held in Chicago, Illinois. q

Chicago report dated July 7, 1944
by SA [redacted] entitled:
"Abraham Lincoln School (Chicago
Workers School) Internal Security -C"
100-11507-284 p. 22

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b2 Confidential Informant [] advised that []
b7D [] had recommended to the school (Abraham Lincoln
b7C School) that [], would be a good
person to review a book written by Agnes Smedley. CI

b2 Confidential Informant [] ascertained that []
b7D [] had recommended that someone at the Chinese News
b7C Service, 201 North Wells Street, could probably recommend a suitable
person to review Agnes Smedley's book, "Battle Hymn of China." CI

Report of SA [] b7C
Chicago, March 20, 1944,
entitled, "Abraham Lincoln School,
(Chicago Workers' School),
Internal Security - C."
100-11507-230

DMB:arm

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On or about March 20, 1944, [REDACTED], Chicago

Office of the Chinese News Service, was recommended [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] as one who would be a good person to review a book written by AGNES SMEDLEY at classes of the ABRAHAM LINCOLN school. AGNES SMEDLEY in 1944 was placed among the Staff men and contributors to the Federated Press. U

Report of SA [REDACTED]
Dated 9-14-48, Chicago
Entitled [REDACTED]
European Recovery Program
File [REDACTED], Page 4

b7C

ABF/bw

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[redacted] stated that [redacted] the North Side American Soviet Friendship Committee would meet and have a book review of Agnes Smedley's "Battle Hymn of China". U

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SA [redacted] 3-21-44 Chicago
Captioned Abraham Lincoln School IS-C
100-11507 section 16 serial 232 Pg 7

ABF:ddg

~~SECRET~~

In the early part of 1944, [redacted] of the Abraham Lincoln School, was purchasing twenty-five copies of AGNES SMEDLEY's book, "Battle Hymn of China", from the subject's book store, so that they could be autographed by the author at the Abraham Lincoln School on March 19, 1944.

b7C

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Rep of SA [redacted]
dated 4-24-45 at Chicago,
captioned [redacted]
was; IS-R, CI [redacted]
[redacted] p. 4.

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ABF:slm

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[redacted] was trying to organize a rally to observe World Youth Week on Monday, March 27, 1944. [redacted] stated that she desired to get in touch with Agnes Smedley and have her appear on the program. (u)

Chicago Informant [redacted]
100-11507-238, p.5

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(u)

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DMB:arm

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RE: AGNES SMEDLEY

AGNES SMEDLEY, war correspondent and author, was the speaker at a meeting of the Rochester Forum League held at the Powers Hotel on Sunday Evening, April 2, 1944. The Rochester Forum League is a Sunday Evening Forum sponsored by the Professional Group of the Rochester Community Club, the Communist Party organization in Rochester, New York.

[redacted] ~~C~~ (U)
Report SA [redacted] Buffalo
New York, 6-19-44
Re: [redacted] Security Matter
- C.
[redacted]

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JSA/bw.

~~SECRET~~

The Bookshop Association of Baltimore, Inc., established a "Book Find Club" for members which is comparable to the "Book-of-the-Month Club." Publicity regarding books that the Association is desirous of selling appears to conform more to the Party line that at any time previously. The Association is presently advocating the sale of the following books: ~~SECRET~~

1. "The Secret of Soviet Strength"
2. "My Native Land", by LOUIS ADAMIC
3. "The Battle Hymn of China", by AGNES SMEDLEY
4. "Baltic Riddle", by GREGORY MEISKSIAS

Rep of SA [redacted] b7C
dated 4/11/44 at Baltimore,
entitled "Dissemination of
Propaganda Through Communist
Bookshops - Registration
Act."
100-214879-70, p. 2.

~~SECRET~~

b7C A mail cover placed on the residence of Bertolt Brecht indicated that communication was received addressed to [redacted] from Agnes Smedley Gaddo (or possibly Yaddo), Saratoga Springs, New York postmarked April 20. In regard to [redacted] previous reports in this case stated that she is a Danish writer and the author of "This Dangereous Age" and that November 1943 she visited in the home of Hans Eisler, Pacific Palisade, and that she was on the Advisory Board of the Anti-Nazi Student Committee New York City, a German Communist organization. ~~(U)~~

b7C Reference to report of [redacted]
Los Angeles, 6/6/44, entitled
Free German Activities in the Los Angeles
Area, Internal Security - R.
100-287057-10 Page 5.

DMB:rma

~~SECRET~~

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b7C

The report of Special Agent [redacted] at New York City, dated May 6, 1944, contains an undeveloped lead to interview Agnes Smedley, c/o Alfred Knopf Publishing Company, in New York City. It has been reported that Miss Smedley is an active Communist. From information appearing in this report it appears that she is bitterly antagonistic to the subject and, accordingly, would not furnish correct and reliable information regarding the subject's activities. Miss Smedley has not and will not be interviewed in connection with this investigation. 4

Report of SA [redacted]
New York City, October 27, 1944, b7C
re [redacted] was.,
Registration Act - J.
[redacted]

JSA:hke

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Miss Agnes Smedley, 6526 Selma Avenue,
Hollywood, California, was to receive the Russian
publication, "Voks," 5 and 6. ~~(U)~~

Office of Censorship report
of July 1, 1944, covering
examination by New York Postal
Station of 131 bags of publi-
cations which arrived in the
United States from Moscow, Russia,
from April 11 to May 22, 1944.
65-49085-81, page 9. ~~(U)~~

JSA:hke

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

The report of SA [redacted], dated at Baltimore July 29, 1944, in the case entitled "Bookshop Association of Baltimore, Inc.: IS-C, Registration Act" states that, according to [redacted] which is used for the receipt of mail from subject organization), a mimeographed leaflet indicated that the Bookshop Association recommended as a selection for the "Book Find Club", "Battle Hymn of China" by AGNES SMEDLY. JES (U)

b7C

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100-212399-5.

DMB:slm

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

RE: AGNES SMEDLEY

A United States Office of Censorship in a communication received at the Bureau August 1, 1944, advised that Agnes Smedley is one of the collaborators of the magazine "Freies Deutschland," which is published in Mexico. The purpose of this magazine is to furnish an organ in which all Anti-Nazi, and Anti-Facist Germans can voice their opinions in a concentrated effort to crush the Nazi regime.

United States Censorship
August 1, 1944
Bureau File 100-5143-26

JLM:DW

~~SECRET~~

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RE: AGNES SMEDLEY

On the C.I.O. Program on Station KPAS, Los Angeles, California, on the evening of September 13, 1944, the announcer recommended a book by AGNES SMEDLEY "Battle Hymn of China" as good reading. It was pointed out by the announcer that this book contained an expose on GEORGE SOLKOLSKY, a newspaper columnist, as having been a paid publicist of Japan.

100-311469-5

JSA:bw:ddg

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Volume 90, part 10 of the Appendix to the Congressional Record contained an extension of remarks of Honorable JOHN S. GIBSON of Georgia, in the House of Representatives, September 6, 1944. The following is quoted from this source:

"On October 29, I brought to the attention of the House a very ugly attack made on the South by one AGNES SMEDLEY..... At the time I made this address before the House, I did not have any information whatever on AGNES SMEDLEY as an individual..... I want to impart..... some information that I have received with regard to her which I have every reason to presume to be the truth.

"I learned that she is a regular contributor, and has been for the past 15 years, to the 'New Masses', which is an official organ of the CP in the US. I learned further that she is a contributor to the 'Daily Worker', also an official organ of the CP. I further learned that she was an artist for the magazine known as 'Fight' which was the official publication of the American League for Peace and Democracy, which organization has been found to be a Communist front by attorney general BIDDLE and the Dies Committee.

"In the year 1936, she sent greetings and was sponsor of a banquet given in honor of MOTHER BLOOR, so called first lady of the CP in the US.

"She is the author of many books which portray the glory of the CP and its great cause. She was the author of 'Short Stories from China', which was published in Moscow in 1935. She was the author of 'China's Red Army Marches', in which she described in glowing language how the Reds with people other than whites had overcome the whites in revolutions. She pictures the great benefits received from Communist revolutions. It is quite significant that ROBERT MORSS LOVETT, whose Communistic affiliations and activities have been subjects of concern to the membership of this House, which by vote prohibited any further funds being paid to him from the Federal Treasurer of the US, wrote the preface to 'China's Red Army Marches', wherein he paid glowing tribute to this AGNES SMEDLEY.

"There also appears a paragraph..... in BENJAMIN GITLOW's book 'I Confess', It is probably known that GITLOW was in prison at Dannemora for sedition. The paragraph I refer to is as follows, to wit: "One day, AGNES SMEDLEY came to Clinton on the pretext that she was interested in prison problems. She was shown the prison and on her tour of inspection, came across JIM LARKIN, who knew all about her visit. He greeted her with a smile which did not go unnoticed by the prison authorities, who became suspicious, investigated her, took her aside, and ordered her to leave. Then followed

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a series of articles in the 'Socialist Daily, 'The New York Call', about the dungeon at Dannemora, and the terrible treatment being accorded to the politicals especially JIM LARKIN. It was a grim story, part true and part good imagination. (p. 116-117)." \

66-1731-851 Enclosure

DMB: ddg

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A request was made that Agnes Smedley, Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, New York, be placed on the General Watch List for this Bureau and that any back traffic be forwarded at the earliest date for the attention of General Watch List No. 42.

U
Letter from the Director to Mr. Byron Price, Director of Censorship, Federal Trade Commission Building, Washington, D. C., dated October 28, 1944.
62-62736-5-557.

JSA:hke

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On November 20, 1944, under the letterhead of the CIO Political Action Committee, 205 East Forty-second Street, New York City, one [redacted] wrote a letter to Miss Agnes Smedley, c/o Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, New York, wherein he told her that he was leaving his post as Office Manager for the CIO Political Action Committee and asked her if she would help him in obtaining a new position due to her interest in the work of the CIO PAC.

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Report of Special Agent [redacted]
New York City, November 21, 1946, re
[redacted] Espionage - R."

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JSA:tlc

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RE: AGNES SMEDLEY

b7C In a letter dated December 12, 1944, written by AGNES SMEDLEY, Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, New York, to [] a newspaper woman, then employed by the New York Herald Tribune and formerly a correspondent in China, Miss SMEDLEY said that she did not intend to dissuade [] if she planned to enter the American Communist Party. From the letter, it was apparent that in previous correspondence, [] had informed Miss SMEDLEY of her intention of joining the Party. However, Miss SMEDLEY stated in the letter that while she agreed with the aims and purposes of the Communist Party, she had not joined as it exercised censorship of an individual's writings to the extent that she believed that she would have no freedom of expression whatsoever. (U)

b7C A highly confidential and reliable source known to the writer and SA [] who made available certain documents from the subject's apartment on Aug. 9, 1945. Mentioned in report of SA ARTHUR F. LORTON JR. New York 8-22-45. Re: [] Security Matter - C Letter being retained in the New York Division [] (U)

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RE: AGNES SMEDLEY

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(S)

Memorandum J. C. Strickland & Mr. Ladd

December 16, 1944

RE: COMINTERN APPARATUS

Internal Security-R

(100-203581-3640)

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JIM:ejj

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[redacted] Colonel Evans
Carlson gave an informal talk to a group of guests of [redacted]
[redacted] at the latter's home in San Diego. During the
course of his talk, Carlson referred frequently and favorably
to General Stillwell and described a dinner and conversation which
he enjoyed while out in China years ago with "Joe" (Stillwell)
and Agnes Smedley, the well-known American Communist who specializes
in Chinese affairs and who has lived and traveled (and written of)
as an associate of the Chinese Communist Armies. U

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Confidential Informant [redacted]
Various memoranda submitted by this
Informant were transmitted by
memorandum from San Diego to the
Director, January 25, 1945, re
Information Concerning Activities In
China - Miscellaneous.
64-175-246-197. U

JSA:hke

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December 19, 1944, the Schenectady Gazette carried an article reflecting that Michael Buturlinsky, Russian-American Baritone, presented a program to introduce the local Russian War Relief Drive for Christmas gifts for Russian children. At this meeting, Agnes Smedley gave an account of her experiences during her three trips to Russia. It was stated that Agnes Smedley was the author of "Battle Hymn of China". This article stated that Miss Smedley went to Russia from China to convalesce at a writers' health center. Miss Smedley described these resorts for workers and for the Red Army, which are maintained in former Czarist spas and playgrounds to which the best in Russian music and drama companies come regularly. According to this article, the home of Dr. and Mrs. George Danton on the Union College campus, as well as Ben Righthand's jewelry store, were listed as the places to turn in children's gifts for Russian war relief. Miss Agnes Smedley is at the present time residing at Saratoga Springs, New York, and is considered an expert on the Communist China situation.

u

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100-3 sub 5 section 14 serial 189 page 75
Report of SA [redacted] #45 Albany, N.Y.
entitled "Communist Political Association
District No. 2, Albany Field Division IS-C"

ABF:ddg

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Bureau files reflect that [] wrote a letter to Agnes Smedley on December 20, 1944, and stated, "And the good news is that I have a way to send the cultural funds. A friend of Madam Sun Yat Sen is [] of the OWI in Kunming. His wife was in today and she said she could send the money [] and get him to turn it over to Madam Sun Yat Sen. I'll send it to [] in Boston who will in turn send it [] by Money Order. [] is okay." On March 23, 1945, a Confidential Informant advised that [] contacted [] of the China Aid Council. [] advised [] that she and Agnes Smedley had had breakfast with a man [] [] who has been working with the FEA. ~~C~~ (U)

Report of SA [] New York, March 1, 1946, re Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, was., et al., Espionage - R. 65-56402-675, page 23.

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JSA:hke

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According to a confidential informant the books most widely publicized by the association and the Book Find Club are as follows:
"The Battle Hymn of China by AGNES SMETLEY"! c1

Baltimore report dated December 30,
1944 by

SA [] entitled:

"Bookshop Association of Baltimore
Incorporated, Internal Security - C,
Registration Act"

100-212399-7 p. 8

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JTH:skr

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Agnes Smedley was listed among a number of individuals who wrote for the Partisan Review during the period of its domination by the Communist Party. 4

Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 78th Congress, Second Session on H. Res 282 Report Published in 1944 61-7582-1298, page 1391

JSA:tlc

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Agnes Smedley was listed as contributor to "Proletarian Literature in the United States," which was the first offering of the Book Union. This book was an anthology described as the first book of its kind and contained stories, plays, poems, comment and reportage by outstanding modern writers. 4

Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 78th Congress, Second Session on H. Res. 282 Report Published in 1944 61-7582-1298, page 591

JSA:tlc

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The International Revolutionary connections of the League of American Writers is demonstrated by the number of its members who have contributed, or who are cited in the magazine "International Literature", organ of the International Union of Revolutionary Writers, which is printed in Moscow. AGNES SMEDLEY was listed among a number of other individuals as having contributed or been cited in this magazine. 4

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Special Committee on UnAmerican Activities, House of Representatives, 78th Congress, Second Session on H. Res. 282, published in 1944.
61-7582-1298, p. 968.

JSA:slm

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A five-star forum on the international scene opens January 15, 1945 at the Jewish Community Center in Bridgeport, and listed as a speaker is AGNES SMEDLEY speaking on "China". 4

Weekly Intelligence Summary No. 152
of Army Service Forces, Boston,
Massachusetts
100-7660-2676

JTH:skr

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Miss AGNES SMEDLEY spoke at the Vassar College Political Association Conference on China at Poughkeepsie, New York, on January 28, 1945. According to a newspaper clipping, she stated that, based upon her years of association with the Chinese people, she believed that, not only the Communists, but the great masses of Democratic men and women, believed that the only basis for unity and peace was a coalition government, which would abolish the Kuomintang Dictatorship. ✓

64-200-246-A

"New York Times", 1-28-45

DMB:slm

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RE: AGNES SMEDLEY

On February 22, 1945, a debate on the Chinese situation was held at the Town Hall Meeting of the Air over the NBC Network. In this debate Agnes Smedley of Saratoga Springs, New York and Harrison Forman of the "New York Herald Tribune" supported the argument of the Chinese Communists.

Memo: New York to the Bureau

March 5, 1945

RE: Chinese Activities Security Matter-X

Bureau File 100-40-35-19

JLM:DW

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In a conversation between [redacted] 1945, the radio program "Town Meeting on the Air" was discussed. The subject that night was "The Chinese Situation". [redacted] had heard the program, and was telling [redacted] about it. [redacted] was particularly impressed by AGNES SMEDLEY, one of the participants, whom he stated was most effective of all.

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CI [redacted] referred to in Phila.
let to the Director, 3-1-45 re
[redacted], with aliases;
IS-C". [redacted]

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JSA:slm

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On March 6, 1945, a highly confidential source advised that the records of [redacted] in the Office of the Institute of Pacific Relations, New York City, reflected that Agnes Smedley of Saratoga Springs, New York, had previously written [redacted] on March 1, 1945, giving him the results of her experiences in a debate on Chinese matters in the "Town Hall Meeting of the Air." (U)

New York letter to the Director,
12/11/46, re Anna Louise Strong,
Internal Security - R.
100-7888-175.

DMB:hke

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According to New York informant [redacted] Agnes Smedley was a dinner guest at the home of [redacted] On March 6, 1945 a highly confidential source advised that the files of [redacted] at his office in the Institution of Pacific Relations, New York City, contained a letter from Agnes Smedley Yadoo, Saratoga Springs, New York dated February 25 addressed to [redacted] The letter discussed her part in a debate which took place on the Town Hall Broadcast. The letter states that she expects to see [redacted] in New York on the 7th or 8th to get any new facts he might have concerning the matter which was debated. The letter contained a postscript which reads as follows: "A Chinese friend of mine, an engineer, has just arrived in New York and I am asking him to see you. He used to give me large sums of money for the 8th Route each month and he used his whole organization as a base for collecting money for the 8th Route. They used to turn in thousands through him and it had to be kept secret. He gave me a monthly income for months to pay my living expenses when I came from the 8th Route to Hankow—that is how I lived. I paid him back later, of course. He was in the Town Hall audience and asked me to see him, sending up a sealed letter. On it he wrote: 'See me, but for God's sake be discreet.' His name is [redacted] I will send him your address." ~~C~~

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With the above was another letter from Agnes Smedley to "Dear [redacted] (U) dated March 1 wherein she discussed, apparently, a debate which took place at Town Hall in which she was opposed by a [redacted] who had apparently criticized achievements of the Chinese 8th Army. ~~C~~ (U)

Report SA [redacted]
New York 6/11/46 entitled [redacted]

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Security Matter - C
[redacted] Page 6,14,15.

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During the week of March 10, 1945, Miss Agnes Smedley, described as a war correspondent and volunteer Red Cross worker with Communist forces in China for the past seven years, attacked the Nationalist Government in China as being "an instrument in the hands of a few landowners" in a Hartford, Connecticut address. She declared the so-called Communist groups in China were not Soviet controlled in any sense but "comprised the nearest approach to democracy in China today."

u per Army Ltr dtd 3/30/83

Weekly Intelligence Summary *SP4 alwing*
received from G-2, Boston, *6. 20. 63*
bearing date of March 10, 1945.
100-7660-2829

DMB:arm

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Advise immediately source of information concerning
remarks made by AGNES SMEDLEY on March 10, 1945 at the Community
Church, Boston, found on Page 35 of the report of SA [redacted]
[redacted] dated June 28, 1945. u

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Teletype Director to Boston
8-14-47, re [redacted]
IS-C". [redacted]

JSA:slm

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AGNES SMEDLEY was one of the speakers sponsored for the public by the Samuel Adams School, Boston, Massachusetts. She spoke under the auspices of the school at the services of the Community Church in Boston on March 10, 1945. She spoke on the struggle for Democracy in China, and insisted that there is absolutely no Democracy in China, and that the only Democratic forces within the country are represented by the Communist armies. She severely criticized American policy, which stands behind CHIANG KAI SHEK. She said, "I am not a Communist, and I do not know much about American Communists, but I do know that I feel completely at home in the presence of the Chinese Communists." Miss SMEDLEY also spoke at the school on March 19, 1945.

The "Red Network" devotes some space to Miss SMEDLEY and calls her a "Communist." The same source reflects that Miss SMEDLEY has been a member of the International Union of Revolutionary Writers, a staff member of "New Masses", a member of the Revolutionary Writer's League, and the author of a book entitled "Chinese Destinies."

Prior to her appearance in Boston, [redacted] Assistant Director of the Samuel Adams School, conferred with [redacted] Executive Secretary, District #1, CPA, in order that no conflicts in SMEDLEY's schedule would occur. [redacted] noted that SMEDLEY was an intimate friend of [redacted] an instructor at the Adams School. A highly confidential source, having access to Communist Political Association records, which was contacted on February 5, 1945, by SA [redacted] et al, advised that [redacted] holds a 1945 membership card in the CPA. (C) (U)

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Rep SA [redacted] Boston, 6-28-45, re "The Samuel Adams School (A People's School for Social Studies), Boston, Mass.; IS-C". 100-336131-4, pp. 35 and 36.

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JSA:slm

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Agnes Smedley, war correspondent, author and volunteer in the Chinese Red Cross has been active in the Boston, Massachusetts and vicinity area during the last two weeks (March 1945). She was sponsored by the Community Church of Boston on March 18, when she addressed a large audience which included many Chinese and Negroes. Smedley also appeared at the Communist-front Samuel Adams School for Social Studies where she praised the work of the organization and repeated her address given the day before. In this speech she charged that "there is absolutely no democracy in China" and that Chiang Kai-Shek rules China with an iron fist. She claims that the only group fighting for democratic policies in China today are those in the Communist armies.

*U Per Army Ltr dtd 3/30/45
SPT along 6.26.45*

Weekly Intelligence Summary No. 163
Headquarters First Service Command
Boston, Massachusetts - March 17-24, 1949
100-7660- section 120 serial 2889 Pg 2

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On March 18, 1945, there was a meeting of the District Committee for District No. 1, Communist Political Association, held at Boston. At the afternoon session of this meeting, [redacted] who was acting as Chairman, publicized the American Youth For Democracy Youth On Parade Dinner to be held March 19, 1945, at Boston; secondly, he publicized a speech by Agnes Smedley to be given the same date at the Samuel Adams School, Boston.

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~~C~~ (U)

100-3-1-310, page 6.

DMB:hke

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AGNES SMEDLEY, author and lecturer, was to speak at the Samuel Adams school on March 19, 1945. She was a friend of [redacted] instructor at the Samuel Adams school. (U)

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SMEDLEY was also to speak in Boston on Sunday, March 18, 1945, at the Community Church, the pastor of which was Reverend DONALD LOTHROP. [redacted] Secretary-Treasurer, New England Council, CPA suggested that his wife, [redacted] would mobilize attendance for the SMEDLEY affair. (U)

ref: Boston informant [redacted]
reporting conversation between [redacted]

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[redacted]
100-340745-2 pg 8

(U)

DMB: ddg

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MIS advised that [redacted] met AGNES SMEDLE
(author of "The Battle Hymn of China" and other books on the far east),
and complained bitterly to her of the Chung King Government was
ungrateful towards its best servants. (S) (U)

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Memorandum from Mr. S. S. ALDEN
to Mr. D. M. LADD dated March 10,
1945 entitled: [redacted]

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[redacted] (Enc.) (S) (U)

JTH:skr/plb

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[redacted] stated that Agnes Smedley, who is a well known lecturer and author, is not a Communist, but is very close to the movement and understands the role the CPA is playing at this time. ~~C~~ (U)

Ci- [redacted] for period March 14-24, 1945

Reported in Boston Memo to Director, 4-17-45

Re: [redacted]

WAS IS-C.

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(U) ~~C~~

JSA:ddg

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During a conversation between [redacted]

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[redacted] said that that morning she and Agnes Smedley had breakfast with a man [redacted] who has been working with the FEA, and who told them a lot of things about our own government's attitude toward China. He said that when Wallace came back, Wallace talked to him about it and said that he did not have any hope except for the Communist areas. ~~C~~ (U)

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[redacted] ~~C~~ (U)

During a conv^{b7C} ion [redacted]

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[redacted] that Agnes Smedley had called up and asked to see them.

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[redacted] said that he had invited her to come along with the big crowd they were having that Friday night. [redacted] said that she would make a good addition. ~~C~~ (U)

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[redacted] ~~C~~ (U)

JSA: ddg

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[redacted] in the company of [redacted] attended the Norwalk Jewish Center on March 24, 1945, at Norwalk, Conn., for a speech delivered by Agnes Smedley, the author, concerning activities of the Eighth Route and Guerilla armies in China. ~~(S)~~ (U)

Agnes Smedley propagandized Communism and presented a rather clear picture of its development in China, and implied that it was the best system in anywhere, and in general, followed the Communist Party line. Hester Huntington believed that Agnes Smedley was anti-Communist and expressed this opinion to the informant, who took this as an indication of factionalism on the part of Huntington. ~~(S)~~ (U)

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SA [redacted] 1-7-46
New Haven, Connecticut

[redacted]
Security Matter ~~(S)~~ (U)
[redacted] serial 13 pg 2-3

ABF:ddg

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The Philadelphia School of Social Science and Art aka the Philadelphia School of Social Science when planning its Anniversary Dinner during March, 1945, encountered difficulty in obtaining speakers. Finally, Agnes Smedley, authoress and authority on China and the Far East, was secured as one of the speakers. When the First Anniversary Dinner of the school was held, on March 25, 1945, on the Sixth floor, Town Hall, 150 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, the program was concluded by the principal speaker Agnes Smedley who discussed various phases of the Chinese problem under the heading, "Eyes on China".

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Report SA [REDACTED] Philadelphia, 2-22-47
Re: The Philadelphia School of Social Science
and Art aka; IS-C.
100-154799-79.

JSA:ddg

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Agnes Smedley, authoress, and [redacted], a radio commentator, were the principal speakers at the first anniversary dinner which was held March 25, 1945, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of raising funds for the Philadelphia School of Social Science. ✓

Report of SA [redacted] 8-29-45
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
[redacted] was
IS-C [redacted] serial 19 pg 4

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ABF:ddg

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[redacted] advised Albany informant [redacted] that she might possibly use [redacted] as a contact with Agnes Smedley, a liberal authoress of Saratoga Springs, New York, in the formation of a CPA group in Saratoga Springs.

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Report, SA [redacted]
Albany. 3-26-45. Entitled
[redacted] SM-C

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DMB:PLB

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A reliable confidential informant advised that AGNES SMEDLEY called [redacted] and stated that she was bringing to a party at the [redacted] home a [redacted] who is a young flyer who was shot down over Communist China.

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CI [redacted] rep of SA [redacted]
[redacted], dated 4/10/45, at
NYC, captioned [redacted]
[redacted] Espionage - X.
[redacted], p. 7.

~~(U)~~

ABF:slm

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Investigation has indicated that [redacted]
[redacted] who is presently in the United States /b7C
Army. attended a party at the home of the subject [redacted]
[redacted] in the company of AGNES SMEDLEY. C

(U)

Letter to Director dated
April 7, 1945 from New York
entitled [redacted]
was et al. Espionage-X" [redacted]

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[redacted] A reliable confidential informant advised that [redacted]
[redacted] (ph) called [redacted] at 7:05 p.m. and asked the whereabouts of [redacted] said she didn't
know where he was, that he must be out for dinner since he wasn't
coming home. [redacted] asked where AGNES SMEDLEY was [redacted]
[redacted] stated she understood AGNES was with the same people she had
been with--the name is [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

(U)

Letter from SAC, NY, to
the Director, dated
4/4/45, captioned [redacted]

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[redacted] Espionage - X
p. 2.
CI [redacted] SI-100-
267360-94.

(U)

ABF:slm

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[redacted] during a conversation between [redacted]
ast name not given on [redacted] whose name was not clear [redacted]
invited [redacted] to dinner and said that Agnes Smedley, among others would be
there, and that a regular Far Eastern party had been planned just for him. C (U)

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[redacted] (U)

JSA:dag

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On March 28, 1945 the Baltimore Office had in its possession a book entitled "Red Flood of China" by Agnes Smedley, published by Cooperative Publishing Society of Foreign Workers in USSR, 1934. This book, which was obtained from the Assistant Collector of Customs at Baltimore, had been in the possession of [redacted] Chief Officer of the SS J. D. Yeager which arrived in Baltimore 3-27-45. U

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100-3-59-604

DMB:PLB

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RE: AGNES SMEDLEY

A Postal Censorship Report from the United States Office of Censorship distributed April 9, 1945, relates to a letter from Comité Latino-Americano De Alemanes Libres, Apartado 10214, Mexico D. F. (signed [redacted])

[redacted] c/o Comité D'Alle Magne Libre Pour L'Ouest - Blvd. Mont Nartre Paris, 2E, France, refers to another relevant record in the Office of Censorship (bearing file No. [redacted]). Examiner notes it is stated that NY

[redacted] covers a communication dated [redacted]

[redacted], to Mrs. AGNES SMEDLEY (OJ 4601) Y - ADDO Saratoga Springs, revealing that the writer stated on April 23rd, that EGON ERWIN KISCH would celebrate his 60th "anniversary" and asking her to write to KISCH 152 Avenue, Tamaulipos, Mexico D. F., and if it would be possible for her to inform other American writers and also friends in China about this occasion.

~~C~~ (U)

100-72924-635

JSA/bw

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A reliable confidential informant stated that [redacted] telephonically contacted [redacted] at 11:30 a.m. During their conversation, [redacted] stated, "Did you see [redacted] (ph) letter yesterday in the 'Times'?" [redacted] answered by stating, "And AGNES SMEDLEY had one in the 'Tribune'." (U)

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CI [redacted] letter from SAC, NY, to Director, re [redacted] Espionage - X, dated April 17, 1945. [redacted] p. 139. (U)

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ABF:slm

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On April 11, 1945 Alfred Kohlberg wrote a letter to the editor of the New York Herald Tribune referring to a letter from Agnes Smedley. In this letter Kohlberg referred to information obtained by him from the Chinese Year Book which refutes statements made by Smedley concerning Chinese Communists and the political problems of China. Kohlberg stated "inadequate and distorted as Miss Smedley's version of Kuomintang Communist differences is, her letter nevertheless, has real value. It indicates the line of thought of certain groups with regard to the post-war dismemberment of China." u

97-2660-6

DMB:rma

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[redacted] (Amerasia) telephonically stated to "Bookazine" that "Amerasia" placed an order for three copies of "Battle Hymn of China" by AGNES SMEDLEY. ~~C~~ (U)

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Confidential Informant [redacted]

File [redacted]

☐ Page 149
4-21-45

~~C~~ (U) b7C

ABF:bw

~~SECRET~~

RE: AGNES SMEDLEY

~~SECRET~~
b7C

One of the contacts of [REDACTED] is Agnes SMEDLEY. A review was made by the New York office of the background and activities of Agnes SMEDLEY. The information set forth in this review is contained in the main case file relating to Agnes SMEDLEY. ~~C~~ (U)

Report SA [REDACTED]
4/24/45.

New York RE: [REDACTED] WAS, ETAL, b7C
ESP-(X) [REDACTED] pgs 1,62,thru86)

JLM:ejj

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

On May 10, 1945, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS during an interview by agents was asked "if he knew of anyone by the name of EDWARDS" and he immediately identified that name as an alias of GERHARD EISLER. He pointed out that [] had been a very close friend of EISLER's; that in all of his conversations with [] he had heard EISLER spoken of only as EDWARD, and he did not know of his true identity until approximately a year ago, when he was advised by [] an editor of "Fortune" magazine, who had formerly been a Communist party leader in Austria and in that position, had been very well known to EISLER. b7C

CHAMBERS stated he had originally been introduced to [] by a man known to him as [] whom he had met in turn through [] At the time he was introduced to [] CHAMBERS stated he recognized him as a former treasurer of the Hungarian Communist newspaper Uj Előre (ph.), who had also published numerous articles on Communism as [] b7C

CHAMBERS recalled that sometime during 1936, he had learned that AGNES SMEDLEY, well known writer and author of "Battle Hymn of China" and other works, was in New York, and he had told [] he would like to meet her. He stated [] had advised him he could arrange a meeting for him with SMEDLEY and told him to go to an automat somewhere in the east 70's. He stated that AGNES SMEDLEY arrived at the Automat before him and was seated at a table and when he introduced himself, she refused to speak to him. He explained that he identified himself as a Communist and that she then consented to talk to him, but said, "I thought I was going to meet EDWARDS". b7C

CHAMBERS was asked whether he had any evidence of Communist affiliation of SMEDLEY, and he pointed out that he did not have any actual evidence but that everyone knows she is a Communist. He stated, "there is absolutely no question about it".

He recalled that [] had close contact with her, and that she always "hung around" the 9th floor of CP headquarters. He said that she may never have held a CP membership book, but that if she did not, it would merely be because the officials of the Communist party had believed her to be of more value to them if her Party affiliations were not definitely established. b7C

He recalled that at the time BROWDER was sent out into the Far East, there was a story current in the CP circles in New York City to the effect that BROWDER had carried with him large denomination bills. When he arrived in Manila, he had been forced to cash a one thousand dollar bill, and the bank officials had tipped off the proper people who had placed BROWDER under surveillance after he had left Manila for China. He stated that the rumor indicated was to the effect that in Canton or Nanking, BROWDER gathered

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together a group of high Communist Party officials at a most secret meeting, and that one of the participants of this meeting was AGNES SMEDLEY's Chinese husband. He added that the Nanking Police surrounded the house and raided it and arrested the whole group. He could not recall the source of his story. U

100-25824-36 pg. 18

DMB: ddg

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b7C During a conversation between [redacted] on May 22, 1945, [redacted] desired to read a letter to her which she had received on that date from Agnes Smedley. By way of background, [redacted] if she knew [redacted] (apparently a newspaper reporter) and she replied that she did. [redacted] then said that she had brought some letters from Mme. Sun, and that she had sent Agnes Smedley a copy of the letter from Mme. Sun. (C) (U)

b7C [redacted] said that Agnes Smedley stated that she was amazed that Mme. Sun sent a letter by [redacted] although she had recently met someone who said Isaacs was often seen with her although [redacted] was a vicious enemy of the Chinese Red Army and of the USSR. [redacted] stated that she could not interpret this, whereupon [redacted] replied that she thought it was quite clear that Agnes was carrying on her old feud with Mme. Sun. (C) (U)

b7C [redacted] stated that she wanted to write to her (apparently Smedley) to tell her what she knew and to put her in her place, but that because she did not know the entire situation, she did not know how to do it, and recalled that the last time that she (apparently Smedley) was at [redacted] house, she (apparently Smedley) told [redacted] what a vicious person [redacted] is. [redacted] then pointed out that [redacted] is a Trotskyite. (C) (U)

b7C [redacted] then discussed the possibility that [redacted] (ph) had told Agnes Smedley that Mme. Sun was seeing a lot of [redacted]. [redacted] said that her own feelings were that she did not trust either Agnes or [redacted] that the only one she did trust was Mme. Sun. (C) (U)

b7C [redacted] continued to read the letter and said that Smedley said she had received a remarkable letter from an American General who had returned to China and stated that Hurley, "to use the language of Shakespeare", is a damned fool and "I have the lowest idea of [redacted] who is the most opinionated dumb windbag I've met in many a moon, also a book soldier." (C) (U)

b7C [redacted] also pointed out that Smedley writes "this bombastic stuff" as if it were something new and startling whereas this was not actually the case. (C) (U)

b7C [redacted] stated that Smedley then advised in her letter that she was sick for many reasons, physically and psychologically, she supposed, and that she always became sick when she worked on a book on China. According to [redacted] Smedley said ".....the whole world situation is worse than death. We are headed for another world war against the USSR and our people are too infantile and ignorant to know what it's about." Concerning this portion of the letter, [redacted] pointed out that it was "typically hysterical" but that she had always felt that she (apparently Smedley) is very valuable in what she does but that she did not think that anyone should take her too seriously. (C) (U)

b2

[redacted] 6 P.M., 5-22-45.

[redacted] pp. 18-22

b7C

139

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~~SECRET~~

[] advised the New York Field division on May 27, 1945 of a conference which took place on that date between [] and a person known to the Informant only as [] believed to have been [] of the China Aid Council and known member of the Communist Party). During this conference they discussed a letter which had been received [] from AGNES (AGNES SMEDLEY), concerning the Chinese situation and they discussed how dangerous PATRICK J. HURLEY was to them. [] then stated that AGNES (SMEDLEY) was impressed that MME SUN would send letters by []

b2

b7C

~~(U)~~

Report of SA Howard W. Little dated 8-7-46 at New York entitled [] was et al, Security Matter-C [] pages 15 and 16".

b7C

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

During a conversation between [redacted] [redacted] asked [redacted] whether or not there was any point in getting in touch with Agnes Smedley. [redacted] replied that she (Smedley) was in Yadow (phonetic) (apparently Yaddo) but suggested that he might drop her a note. This conversation apparently has to do with inviting a number of individuals to a get-together at the [redacted].

b7C

~~(U)~~

C.I. [redacted] 11:25 pm,
June 5, 1945

b2

b7C

page 28

~~(U)~~

JSA:tlc

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

[redacted] who was arrested on the night of June 6, 1945,
as a subject in the [redacted] espionage case, had among his effects
a list of names including that of Agnes Smedley, Yaddo, Saratoga Springs,
New York. U

b7C

[redacted] page 17.

DMB:hke

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

AGNES SMEDLEY was listed as having been brought to the SAMUEL ADAMS School for lectures. [The records of this school reflect that is a member of the Board of Trustees and that the ADAMS' School is a Communist School.]

b7C

~~IC~~ (U)

Letter SAC Boston to Director
June 27, 1945
Re: LITTLE, BROWN and Co.
D. C. Heath Co. - Public
Relations
File # 94-4-1525, Sec. 7,
Serial 625, Page 1.

ABF:bt:rma

~~SECRET~~

b7C

A book entitled "Battle Hymn of China" by AGNES SMEDLEY (third edition) was given to [redacted] with the compliments of someone, name illegible, from Brisbane, Australia. The name [redacted] Brisbane, is stamped on the lower left-hand corner of the fly leaf. (U)

~~SECRET~~

Rep SA [redacted], dated 6-8-45, at Los Angeles, captioned "Comintern Apparatus; IS-R." 100-203581-4466, p. 46.

b7C

ABF:slm

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~~SECRET~~

On June 8, 1945, [] in a conversation with [] b7C
[] stated that, according to the "Daily News," Stuart Lilyko (ph.)
of 549 West 113th Street had declared in testifying before the Dies
Committee that Jaffe was among a number of writers, including Edgar Snow,
Agnes Smedley and Anna Louise Strong, who had been most active in
presenting the Communist case to the world. u

b2

b7D

DMB:hke

b7C

[] Case entitled [] u

[] - Espionage X.

[] page 21.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

[] advised that [] suggested that she might call AGNES SMEDLEY and [] and ask them to come [] stated that SMEDLEY was now in Silver Springs, Maryland. (U)

b2

b7D

b7C

b7C

New York report by SA []
[] dated 6-11-45 entitled []
[] was et al, Espionage-X
[] page 54

JTH:mc/plb

~~SECRET~~

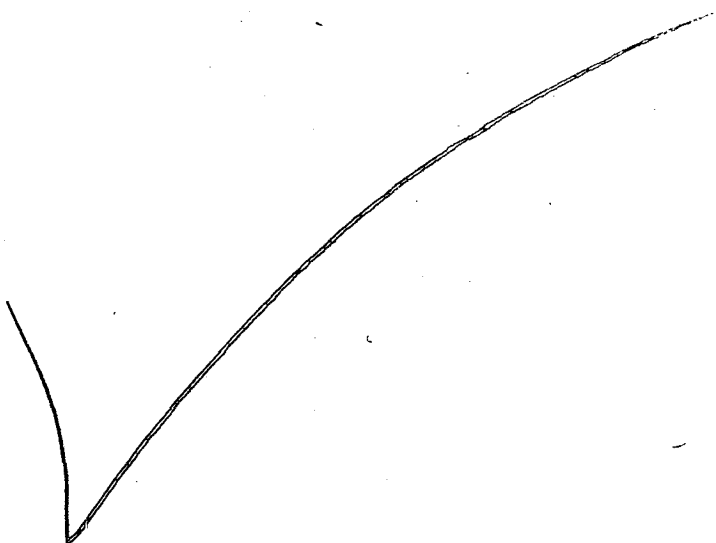
~~SECRET~~

b7C

b7D

[redacted] who was subsequently developed as a confidential informant when interviewed in June, 1945, stated that, although he did not know MRS. AGNES SMEDLEY, he understood she was quite prominent as a writer concerning Soviet gains and progress for American press consumption. He stated he believed she was actually in China at the time, but her activities were unknown to him. He stated he understood she formerly was active as a writer in behalf of the propaganda branch of the Comintern. U

61-6670-76



DMB:cr/slm

147

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

[redacted] (CP) remarked that he heard one Agnes Smedley speak on the Chinese situation, and said that it appears that the policy toward Chinese Communists has changed because of the State Department. [redacted] suggested that they (CP) telegraph Stillwell urging him to take part in revoking this policy. ~~C~~ (U)

b7C

Letter from SAC Buffalo to Director, 7-21-45
[Entitled CPA District 2 IS-C Confidential [redacted] ~~(U)~~ ~~C~~
100-3 sub 6 section 29 serial 1049

b2

b7D

ABF:ddg

~~SECRET~~

SECRET
b7C

[redacted] an Espionage subject, in a biography which he forwarded to a publishing house, stated he had made a study of the works of AGNES SMEDLEY. Files of the Boston Field Office reflect that SMEDLEY had a long record as being a Soviet apologist. u

Memo from Boston to Director, July
11, 1945; re [redacted] et al,
"Amerasia",
Espionage - R"

b7C

[redacted]

DMB:cr/bw

~~**SECRET**~~

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b7C

On July 26, 1945 [] a Chinese Communist representative of the San Francisco Conference sent a telegram to Agnes Smedley, c/o Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, New York, stating, "We will leave for your place at 9:20 a.m., August 3rd."

~~(U)~~

100-203581-4774

DMB:mk

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It is noted that the Yaddo Estate at Saratoga Springs, New York, is a foundation estate consisting of several houses to which artists and writers are invited as guests for certain specified seasons. b7C
In August 1945, [redacted], Chinese Communist representative to the San Francisco Conference, and his assistant, [redacted] were taken to the Yaddo Estate by Agnes Smedley, who resided on the estate and is reportedly very active in Communist circles in and around Albany, New York.

Report of SA [redacted] New York,
December 5, 1947, re [redacted]

b7C

[redacted] wa., Espionage - R.
[redacted] page 4.

JSA:hke

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

On August 3, 1945, a surveillance reflected that [] (Chinese Communist Delegates to the San Francisco Conference) left New York City and went to Saratoga Springs. Previous arrangements had been made for these Chinese to visit Agnes Smedley at the Yaddo Estate at Saratoga Springs. C (U)

b7C

On August 27, 1945, New York Informant [] advised that [] contacted [] and advised him that Agnes Smedley was coming to New York City the following day and wanted a meeting for the following Wednesday. C (U)

b2

b7D

b7C

On September 2, 1945, according to the same source, Agnes Smedley contacted [] (Chinese Communist Delegate to the San Francisco Conference) and discussed with him her broadcast of the previous evening. She was highly critical of John B. Powell, who was also on the Forum Program, and she said that before the broadcast Powell referred to Communism as the "cancer of China." She said she thought Powell might be connected with the OSS and she did not want him to know she was in contact with [] and his friends. She made arrangements to see [] on September 3, 1945, to gather material for a book she was writing. C (U)

b7C

On September 8, 1945, the same informant reported that Agnes Smedley contacted [] and remarked that she was writing a chapter on the Chinese Communist Party for a volume of Professor McNair's set of volumes to be published in the next several months. She said she had been asked to write the volume on the Chinese Communist Party. C (U)

b7C

[] was asked by Agnes Smedley whether he thought Mao Tse Tung would ever surrender his army to which [] emphatically replied that Mao would never surrender. Smedley stated that she had been asked to speak at the Springfield College in Springfield, Massachusetts, but she was too busy and had written to the college asking that [] be substituted for her. She said that the speech was to be at a meeting sponsored by Pearl Buck's East-West Group. [] said he would be glad to make the speech. C (U)

Report of SA []
New York, September 27, 1945,
entitled, "Comintern Apparatus,
Internal Security - R."
100-203581-4696-pps. 9, 10, 17,
22, 23, 24.

b7C

b7C

DMB:arm

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b7C

[] Stalinist writer, reported to the magazine
"Freies Deutschland" in Mexico that " some days ago I was browsing in a
book store and the man just brought orders from the War Prisoners Camp.
What does a Camp Librarian order? This one (one of the none-too-numerous
rare birds) did not want too bad books on his list. BERTOLT BRECHT:
"Private Life of the Master Race"; AGNES SMEDLEY: "Battle Hymn of China;"
.....".

Memo J. C. Strickland to Mr. Ladd
dated August 4, 1945 [Captioned the
Communist Party of Germany, Internal
Security - C
File #64-200-232 - Germany
Section 5, Serial #113, Page 13.]

~~(U)~~

~~(U)~~

ABF:bw

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

In the August 23, 1945, issue of "The Witness" appeared an article entitled, "Chinese Leaders - Coalition To Solve China's Needs." This article states that Agnes Smedley and other writers have told the story of their fight against illiteracy, for better living for the people, for democracy. *u*

100-246705-17

DMB:hke

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~~SECRET~~

b7C

A mail cover placed on [redacted] New York City, disclosed that Agnes Smedley (no return address shown) sent a communication dated September 21, 1945, to [redacted] who was one of the three Chinese Delegates to the San Francisco Conference. ~~(U)~~

100-203581-4848

DMB:arm

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b7C

[redacted] Chinese Communist representatives at the San Francisco Conference, arrived at Saratoga Springs, New York, on August 3, 1945. They were met by Agnes Smedley and taken to the Yaddo Estate on the outskirts of Saratoga Springs, consisting of several large houses to which artists and writers are invited as guests for specified reasons. The Communist Delegates remained there until August 5, 1945, at which time they were escorted to the Saratoga Springs Railroad Station by Agnes Smedley. ✓

b7C

A trash coverage on the apartment of [redacted] in New York City disclosed a series of letters from Agnes Smedley, apparently a permanent guest at the Yaddo Estate. In one letter she stated that she was "working very hard on my book, 'Chu Teh,'" the well-known Communist Army Commander. Further, in the same letter she stated, "I am in a very full state of mind over the whole situation. It seems that war against Russia might start any minute and policy in China is horrifying in its vicious hypocrisy." C (U)

Report of SA [redacted]
New York, October 28, 1946,
entitled, [redacted]
Internal Security - R and J."

b7C

DMB:arm

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b7C

[redacted] Chinese Communist representative to the San Francisco Conference, and his assistant, [redacted] arrived at Saratoga Springs, New York, on August 3, 1945, and, immediately upon arrival, were met by AGNES SMEDLEY, and taken to Yaddo, SS, New York. Up until the time of their departure, August 5, 1945, the two subjects stayed as house guests of AGNES SMEDLEY in the Yaddo. It was ascertained that the subjects, together with AGNES SMEDLEY, spent some time with [redacted] and [redacted] two Japanese individuals who resided at Yaddo. On August 5, 1945, both subjects were escorted to the Saratoga Springs Railroad Station by AGNES SMEDLEY and the two Japanese, at which time they departed for New York City. ()

b7C

Rep SA [redacted]
Albany, NY, 8-11-45, re
"Comrap; IS-R", 100-203581-4604

JSA:slm

157

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~~SECRET~~

The report of Special Agent [redacted] September 27, 1945 New York, entitled, "Comrap," indicates that [redacted] Chinese Delegate to the UNCIO at San Francisco early in 1945, and his two secretaries, [redacted] were instrumental in establishing an organization known as the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy. The report indicates that these Chinese made numerous contacts with Communists in New York City apparently for the purpose of supplying novelists, newspaper writers, and other pro-Communist writers, with material presumably favorable to the cause of the Red Army of China, such writers being Agnes Smedley and a number of others.

b7C

~~C~~ (U)

100-343301-6

DMB:arm

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

The following item was in the October 1945 issue of "Freies Deutschland" (Free Germany) Mexico City page 29 "AGNES SMEILEY, the great American who is so well informed on China has just completed a book, 'The Life and Times of Chuh Teh.'" The work presents a history of the revolutionary movement in China during the last 60 years and is based on the life of General Chu, who furnished AGNES SMEILEY with most of the details. (Enc.) 4

Memorandum to the Director from
Philadelphia dated December 29,
1945 entitled:
"Free Germany Internal Security - C"
refer 5 IS
100-72924-731

JTH:skr

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

AGNES SMEDLEY and others are residing at the Yaddo Estate,
Saratoga Springs, New York.

4
Letter to Director from Albany
dated October 19, 1945
100-203581-5087X

JTH:skr

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~~SECRET~~

b7C

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b7D

[redacted] a self-admitted Communist Party member, who has lectured at the Samuel Adams School in Boston, was formerly advertising manager at the Little Brown Company, Boston. While he was employed at this Company, he became well-acquainted with a number of authors whose works the Little Brown Company has published, and which authors are, according to [redacted] and information in the Boston Field Office, either CP members or sympathizers. Included in this list of authors was AGNES SMEDLEY. 4

Rep SA Brenton S. Gordon,
Boston, 10-29-45, re

[redacted] SM-C." b7C
[redacted]

DMB:s1m

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

"Diario Popular," a Communist labor daily newspaper, Montevideo, Uruguay, for November 4, 1945, contained an article on Page 3 entitled, "Formation and Decay of Kuomintang," by Agnes Smedley. No translation of this article is available in the file. *61*

Letter to Director from Office
of the Legal Attache, American
Embassy, Montevideo, dated
November 23, 1945.
100-342133-26

DMB:arm

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Agnes Smedley was one of many who endorsed a publication known as "Descubrimientos en Mexico" (Discoveries in Mexico) by Egon Erwin Kisch.

Report by [] 11-8-45 at Mexico
100-26302 serial 49 pg 1 u

b2
v
b7D

ABF:ddg

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

JAMES RAYMOND COPE, was., during October and November of 1945, gave a series of lectures dealing with matters in Russia and East Asia. A pamphlet published by the First Unitarian Society of Salt Lake City, Utah, listed the topics to be discussed under the heading, "History in the Making." This pamphlet stated that the material for the series of lectures that COPE would give would be taken from such publications as "Battle Hymn of China" by AGNES SMEDLEY, among many other similar publications. U

b2

b7D

b7C

CNDT [redacted]

in rep of SA [redacted]

Salt Lake City, 2-12-46,

re "James Raymond Cope, was; IS-c"

100-201154-22. U

JSA:slm/bw

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

In connection with the publication of a book entitled, "I Saw the Russian People," by Donald Ogden Stewart, complimentary copies, autographed by the author, were forwarded by Little, Brown and Company, the publishers, to a number of persons including Agnes Smedley, c/o Alfred Knopf, Publishers, 501 Madison Avenue, New York City. 4

Report of SA [redacted]
Boston, December 5, 1945,
entitled, "Donald Ogden Stewart,
Internal Security - C."
100-18610-121

b7C

DMB:arm

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Agnes Snedley listed as a Communist author, was one of many who were furnished an autographed copy of a publication by Owen Lattimore, with the hope that she and others would lend the book every possible publicity.

Letter SAC Boston to the Director 1-5-46
Owen Lattimore; Information concerning
Security Matter - C
100-24628 section 1 serial 7 pg 4.

ABF:ddg

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Agnes Smedley, Saratoga, New York, was listed as one of the individuals listed as a key figure in the CP in the Albany Field Division. ~~C~~ (U)

SAC Albany letter to Director 1-11-46
100-3-4-4960 pg 2

ABF:ddg

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

AGNES SMEDLEY, a leading propagandist for the Chinese Communist government, will appear on the Ford Hall Forum in Boston January 6, 1946 and the subject will be "The Struggle for Democracy in China."

4 per Army LTR
Weekly Intelligence Summary No. 204 *3.30.43*
Army Service Forces, Boston, *SAC change*
Massachusetts *6.20.43*
100-7660-3607

JTH:skr

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

On January 14, 1946 Alfred Kohlberg, New York City, in a letter to the Director stated as follows: "For your files as of possible interest, I send study of the Communist-front Institute of Pacific Relations and correspondence with named organization, to which I was an ignorant contact for 20 years. After I made my study of the instant subject, late in 1944, Miss Agnes Smedley, at one time convicted in this country of interference with the war effort in World War I, later a Communist propagandist in Germany, later a student in the Lenin Institute and now a propagandist for the Chinese Communist armed party, published a statement that I was in the pay of the Chinese Government. This story was spread so that I was asked about it by friends who should have known better, among them Pearl Buck, Dr. Maurice William and others." U

97-2660-13

DMB:rma

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

[redacted] advised SA [redacted] that while he was in CPA headquarters [redacted] were discussing the possibilities of obtaining AGNES SNEEDLEY to sit on the platform the night WILLIAM Z. FOSTER spoke in Buffalo. 4

b2

b7D

b7C

Buffalo report dated January 18, 1946
by SA Carroll C. Cannon entitled:

[redacted], was., Internal

Security - C"

b7C

[redacted] p. 10

JTH:skr

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

RE: AGNES SMEDLEY

Confidential Informant [] advised that a party was held at the home of [], New York City, February 17, 1946. This was sponsored by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, 58 Park Avenue, New York City.

b2

[] stated that it would be the work of the Committee to furnish information to radio commentators, newspapers and congressmen, to exert pressure and bring influence to bear on foreign policy. This information would be secured from experts on China and the Far East.

b7D

b7C

Informant stated that those participating in the Spotlight on the Far East Forum will include among others, Agnes Smedley. It is expected that a script will be presented written by some radio celebrity. <

Memo: From New York to the Bureau
March 5, 1946

RE: Committee for Democratic Far
Eastern Policy

Internal Security - C
Bureau File 100-343301-8

JLM:DW

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b7C

Agnes Smedley, identified as the recipient of
a letter from [] concerning the sending of funds
to China, appeared in the address book of [] (U)

Teletype from New York to the
Director and Washington Field,
March 4, 1946, re [] b7C
[], was., et al.,
Espionage - R. 65-56402-588.

JSA:hke

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b7C

[redacted] began to read the works of AGNES SMEDLEY and from reading them he began to actually study them. AGNES SMEDLEY is the subject of a closed Internal Security file in Boston. ~~C~~ (U)

b7C

Report of SA [redacted]
dated 3-18-46 at Boston, Mass.
entitled [redacted]
with aliases. et al Espionage-C".
[redacted] page 2

JTH:mc

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Agnes Smedley was one of several speakers who attended a dinner sponsored by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy held at the Roosevelt Hotel, 45th and Madison Avenue, New York City, on April 3, 1946. All of the speeches made at this dinner were based on the same ideas. They called for a real political and economic democracy for the Chinese people and for friendship between the United States and the Soviet Union. They urged that the United Nations Organization be welded into a functioning body for peace. They accused the Kuomintang of violating agreements to amalgamate Kuomintang and Communist troops by sending more than five Armies to the Northeast. They criticized the American foreign policy in the Far East and demanded that all foreign troops be removed from China and other Asiatic countries outside of the necessary occupational forces in Japan. U

New York
100-343301-15.

b2

b7D

DMB:hke

~~SECRET~~

The name AGNES SMEDLEY appeared on a list of individuals who were contributors to the magazine, "Amerasia." d

b7C

Memo J. C. Strickland to Mr. Ladd, 4-30-46. The source of listed material is not shown. p. 3.

~~SECRET~~

DMB:cr/slm

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

AGNES SMEDLEY, writer, was one of many chosen to be invited to a reception at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel on May 5, 1946, in honor of three visiting Soviet literary figures, namely, ILYA EHRENBURG of "Izvestia", KONSTANTIN SIMONOV of "Red Star" and Major General MIKHAIL R. GALAKTIONOV of "Pravda". These individuals were visiting in the United States as guests of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. The above was planned by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. It was understood that naturally, anti-Sovieteers and Trotskyites should not be invited as they would make things "very uncomfortable". ~~C~~ (U)

Memo SAC New York to Director
Dated May 6, 1946
Captioned: National Council of
American-Soviet Friendship
Internal Security - C
File #100-146964, Sec. 48, Ser.796
Page 2

ABF:bw

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

On June 4, 1946, the Boston Office recommended the installation of a technical surveillance on [redacted] Mass. It was stated that [redacted] was a key figure in the Boston Communist situation and that his home had been the temporary Boston residence of several national figures in the Pro-Russian Movement including Anna Louise Strong, Agnes Smedley and others. ~~C~~ (U) b7C

Form FD-142 submitted by
Boston 6-4-46 100-
342893-12

DMB:PLB

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS said that AGNES SMEDLEY, writer and author of "The Battle Hymn of China" was in New York City and he told [] that he would like to meet her. [] arranged a meeting and b7C when CHAMBERS met her in an automat in the east 70's, AGNES SMEDLEY stated "I thought I was going to meet EDWARDS." u

New York report dated May 20, 1946
by SA Robert J. Lamphere entitled:
"GERHART EISLER, was., Internal
Security - R" refer 5 IS
100-32520-113 p. 5

JTH:skr/plb

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b7C

On July 9, 1946 Alfred Kohlberg a dealer in Chinese Textiles in New York City addressed a letter to [] Executive Vice President of Institute of Pacific Relations 1 East 54th Street, New York City. In this letter he stated that a Japanese-American Committee for Democracy had within the past two years joined the Daily Worker in representation at the dinner of "your Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy" and that one of the speakers at this dinner was Agnes Smedley. The letter set out a number of instances in which this organization has sympathized with views expressed by the Daily Worker and by Izvestia.

97-2660-17

DMB:rma

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

According to a highly confidential source a Dr. Flato communicated by letter with Mrs. Agnes Smedley at Saratoga Springs, Yeddo, New York by letter dated in Warsaw, June 28, 1946. The letter, which bears the salutation "Dear Agnes", states that the writer had read an article in a German newspaper "Neues Deutschland" signed by Smedley which brought back to the writer all his Chinese past and her heroic personality. Continuing, the letter states "after you left us (the group of foreign Doctors from the Spanish War) in China we had quite a wonderful time". The writer states that he did come back to Poland in September 1945 and was then working hard for his country and happy to take an active part in the rebuilding of a new democratic and happy Poland. The writer suggests that Smedley become acquainted with a friend of his, Colonel Alef-Bolkowiak, Assistant Military Attache of our Government in Washington". ~~(U)~~

The report, which is the source of the above information, states it appears that Flato is identical with the Dr. Flato identified with Corsair as an assistant to General Komar and who communicated with Agnes Smedley as hereinbefore mentioned. ~~(U)~~

b7C

Report Essay [redacted]
Washington 4-16-48 entitled

[redacted]
[redacted] Espionage-R and POL
[redacted] Pgs. 2-3-7. ~~(U)~~

b7C

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Agnes Smedley, for many years, has been an important fanatical Soviet propagandist and has made frequent trips to the Soviet Union and contiguous territory.

Underground Soviet Espionage
Organization (NKVD) in Agencies
of the U. S. Government Summary
dated October 21, 1946
65-56402-1862, page 281

JSA:tlc

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b7C

In 1946 the personal address book and memorandum pad maintained by [redacted] contained the name of Agnes Smedley. (U)

(Highly confidential source.) (U)

Report of SA [redacted]

Washington, October 30, 1946,

entitled, [redacted]

with alias [redacted]

Internal Security - R."

[redacted] p.10

b7C

DMB:arm

~~SECRET~~

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The Bronx Committee held a rally at the Concourse Plaza Hotel, New York on 12-10-46. Among the featured speakers was Agnes Smedley who was described as a Far Eastern Authority. The topic of discussion was "The Truth About China". The speakers denounced American Foreign Policy in China and the Far East and urged adherence in the Far East regarding China; they denounced the reaction of American troops and deplored the upsurge of Fascism and reaction in America. Charles Obermeyer, Educational Director, National Maritime Union, another of the speakers at the rally, stated "if Fascism wins, 'FBI' gets busy", anti-semiticism runs rampant and Negroes face ruination in huge numbers."

Smedley attributed the American-China Policy to Secretary of War Patterson and charged that the American Government was violating the Moscow Agreement concerning China. She declared the Americans were not popular in China and "hatred toward Americans is growing every where".

The present Greek and Spanish Governments were also denounced at the rally and a resolution in view of the above data was voted upon by an estimated 1200 persons present for transmission to President Truman.

Teletype New York to Director
12-12-46 Re: National
Committee to Win The Peace, IS-C
100-344437-78

DMB:PLB

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

According to a reliable foreign source quoted in the investigation entitled "Francis Eugene Waldron, Internal Security - C". Eugene Dennnis was in contact with Agnes Smedley and [] in China.

b7C

~~(S)~~ (U)

New York report dated December 19, 1946 by Robert J. Lamphere entitled "Gerhart Eisler; was Internal Security - R" refer 5 IS 100-32520-211 page 8

JTH:mc

~~SECRET~~

b2

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~~SECRET~~

Confidential Informant [] advised that AGNES SMENLEY had
given [] a wrong address for [] (U)

Albany report dated January 13, 1947
by SA [] entitled:

b7C

[] Internal Security - C"
[] p. 12

JTH:skr

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

On January 26, 1947, AGNES SMEDLEY was scheduled to lecture before the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Her topic was to be "American and Soviet Far Eastern Policy". SMEDLEY recently returned from China. Her best book seller was stated to be "The Battle Hymn of China", and is one of the key sources of information on that explosive area. Miss [redacted], an employee of the above organization, introduced AGNES SMEDLEY as the "fighting woman in China."

b7C

A summary of the speech made by Miss SMEDLEY is contained in the report and might be worthy of future review.

b7C

Report made by SA [redacted]
Dated 3-24-47, at Chicago
Entitled: Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship.
Internal Security - C
File #100-146964, Sec. 67, Ser. 1179
Page 12, 13 and 14.

ABF/bw

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b7C

On February 14, 1947, AGNES SMEDLEY, Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, New

York, wrote a letter to [REDACTED], New York City.

[REDACTED] Executive Director of "China's Aid Council." ~~(S)~~ (U)

Report of SA [REDACTED]

Dated 3-6-47 at New York

Captioned: Gregory

Espionage - R

File #65-56402 Sec. 100, Ser. 2260

Page 83

b7C

ABF/bw

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

The pro-Chinese Communist propaganda in this country has been so pervasive that it has made it almost impossible for the American people to get an objective picture of the situation. The books, articles and speeches of such persons as Agnes Smedley and others, forever smearing the legal government of China as "Fascist" and misrepresenting the Communist quislings as mere agrarian reformers, all have supported and strengthened the official policy of appeasement.

The "Department of State" - a document prepared by Benjamin Stolberg, [redacted], New York City, when commissioned by the National Industrial Conference Board, New York City. Transmitted to Bureau by New York letter, March 1, 1947, re "Survey of the United States State Department by Benjamin Stolberg; Internal Security - C. 62-39749-828 b7C

JSA:tlc

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

On March 12, 1947, [] of the Samuel Adams School, contacted [] of the School, and invited [] to attend a reception to AGNES SMEDLEY being given by the Samuel Adams School. b7C

~~(U)~~

Rpr [] Boston,
7-1-47, re "The Samuel Adams
School, etc.; IS-C."
100-336131-11, p. 8. b7C

JSA:slm

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

The March 1947 Current Biography on page 54 contains the biography of Ilona Ralf Sues which shows a book written by her entitled "Sharks' Fins and Millet" in 1944. The article marked referred to her account of the capture of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek certain facts concerning which were reported to the contrary by Agnes Smedley who was also in Siam in 1936 when the reported event took place.

In the book entitled "China to Me" by Emily Hahn the author states that most of the efforts of the Chinese guerilla forces were lost because of inter-guerilli arguments and high-jacking and that in making this statement the author was not trying to run down Agnes Smedley.

100-267360-218 Pages 147 & 156.

DMB:rma

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b7C

Report of SA [redacted] Washington, March 24, 1947, entitled, [redacted] Internal Security - R, contains information concerning Agnes Smedley. Although the report is not clear, it would appear her name appeared in an address book of the subject.

The report contains information concerning an Agnes L. Smedley, which was obtained from Stone's Mercantile Agency, which is not identical with the subject of this memorandum.

This report states that the Washington Field Office indices reflect that Agnes L. Smedley was in contact with [redacted] and [redacted] subjects mentioned in the Gregory case. There is nothing to indicate as to whether this individual is identical with the subject of this memorandum. ~~(U)~~

b7C

The report further states that on November 20, 1944, on the letterhead of the CIO Political Action Committee, New York City, one [redacted] wrote a letter to Miss Agnes Smedley, c/o Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, New York, stating he was leaving his position as Office Manager for the CIO PAC and asked her to help him obtain a new position. ~~(U)~~

b7C

100-333625-81, pages 50 and 51.

DMB:hke

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Vice Consul Pavel Ivanovich Fedosimov, of the Russian Consulate in New York, contacted Agnes Smedley at North Farm, Saratoga Springs, New York, on April 5, 1947, and expressed Consul General Jacob Lomakin's regrets at being unable to attend Smedley's party that evening. Agnes Smedley mentioned here is undoubtedly the well known radical authoress and lecturer on Asia and Far Eastern affairs. ~~(S)~~ (U)

C.I. [] mentioned in
report of Special Agent []
[], New York, May 28, 1947
re SODAC, New York City, Internal
Security - R.

100-829-959, page 15

b2

b7D

b7C

~~(S)~~ (U)

JSA:tlc

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

AGNES SMEDLEY, resident Saratoga Springs, New York, was listed as a key figure in the Communist Party. ~~C~~ (U)

Letter SAC Albany to Director,
dated 6-23-47.

{ Captioned: Communist Party, USA
District #2

Internal Security - C

File #100-3- Sub. 5, Sec. 22
(Albany), Serial 376 X, Page 2

~~C~~ (U)

ABF:bw

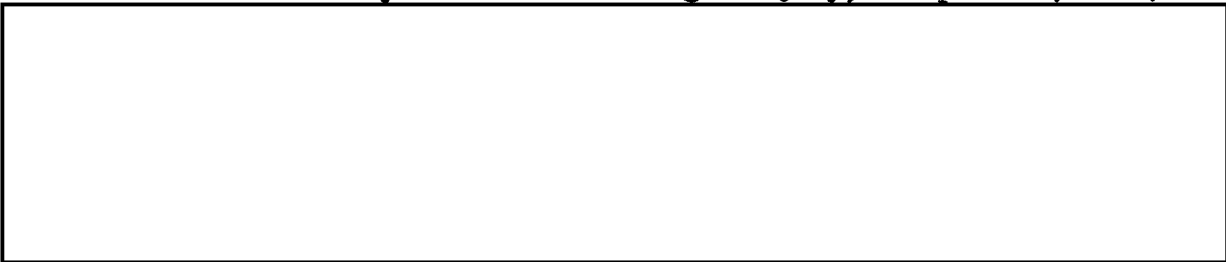
~~SECRET~~

b3 Rule 6(e) FRCP

~~SECRET~~

b7C

In testimony before a federal grand jury, on April 10, 1947,



61-6593 241 attachment p. 19

DMB:ddg/plb

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

In April, 1947, a group of more than one hundred "prominent individuals" signed a letter, calling upon Congress to defeat the various "exceptional and punitive measures directed against the Communist Party", including the Rankin Bill, which, the letter stated, was a flagrant violation of rights guaranteed all citizens under the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Included in the persons who signed this letter was the name AGNES SMEDLEY.

100-3-A

"The Worker", p. 3

April 20, 1947

DMB:slm

~~SECRET~~

b7C

~~SECRET~~

[redacted] furnished [redacted] of the Little Brown Publishing Company, the names of people who had knowledge of the subject (apparently of China) and whose opinions he stated he respects. Miss Agnes Smedley, Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, New York, was included in this list of individuals.

Photostatic copy of letter addressed by

[redacted]
Transmitted by Boston memo to Director 4-25-47
Re: [redacted] Security Matter-C.

b7C

[redacted]

JSA:ddg

~~SECRET~~

A Chinese Communist Army propaganda officer, when speaking before a number of the resident Methodist Mission pupils, Changli, China, on May 19, 1947, after the Chinese Communist Eighth Route Army took over part of Changli and the adjacent Methodist Mission, explained the objectives of the Communist Eight Route Army. He said that the aim of this Army was to free the people of China from the imperialism of the Chiang Kai Shek Regime. He said that China has been freed from the Japanese, only to become victims of American imperialism, but that there are some good Americans, such as EDGAR SNOW and AGNES SMEDLEY.

~~SECRET~~

Rpr by [] in
regard to treatment given to Mission
members by Chinese Communists in the
May, 1947, raid on Changli, received
from the State Department through
Liaison channels 10-10-47.
64-200-246-257.

b7C

~~SECRET~~

Report reflects that Agnes Smedley was a sponsor and speaker for the committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy.

~~SECRET~~

New York report by SA [redacted]
6-23-47 entitled [redacted]
was Internal Security R & J"
[redacted]

b7C

JTH:mc

~~SECRET~~

AGNES SMEDLEY's name appeared amongst many on a partial list of possible participants in the Institute on the Far East.

Rep of SA [redacted] ~~SECRET~~
dated 10-6-47, at NY, captioned
"Jefferson School of Social
Science; IS-C". CI [redacted]
100-227027-122, p. 103.

b7C

b2

b7D

200

ABF:slm

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Agnes Smedley appeared on the combined list of sponsors for the Civil Rights Congress, National Conference, scheduled in Chicago, November 21 to 23, 1947.

b2

b7D

[redacted] report of
SA Harry B. Behrmann, Chicago,
Illinois, March 13, 1948, re
Civil Rights Congress, Internal
Security - C. 61-10149-642, page 16. u

JSA:hke

Similar information was furnished by Bureau
informant [redacted]

b2

b7D

100-235070-452

DMB:plb

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

On page 2 column 1 of November 1947 issue of the "Spot Light" the following statement appeared: "Far Eastern authors honored. Authors of books in the Far East were honored by a committee (for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy) and friends at a party held at New York on October 24, 1947. The writers invited included.....Agnes Smedley....." |

101-4751-36 page 3.

DMB:rma

~~SECRET~~

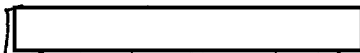
~~SECRET~~

RE: AGNES SMEDLEY

During a conversation on November 26, 1947, between ALICE BARROWS of the PCA office in New York City and Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY, Director of the Harvard Observatory and Chairman of the A. S. P. Division of the PCA. BARROWS asserted that the PCA - New York was preparing a statement to the newspaper industry at Hollywood regarding the "purge order" which followed the recently concluded hearings of the House Committee on Un-American activities. BARROWS desired SHAPLEY's approval of the statement and a cover letter to be addressed to prospective signers. At that time BARROWS read to SHAPLEY for his approval, a list of names of prospective signers to the statement. SHAPLEY said that it would be very necessary if the statement were to be effective, not to have signers who were known as "Reds", because their character would be attributed to all of the endorsers of the statement. During the reading of the list, SHAPLEY added to the list and among those added was AGNES SMEDLEY. ~~(U)~~

b2

b7D

 ~~(U)~~
In Boston Memo to Director 12-6-47
Re: "Progressive Citizens of
America" IS-C 100-338892-275

JSA/bw

~~SECRET~~

AGNES SMEDLEY and sixty-five other "leaders in the Arts, Science, and Professions" signed an open letter directed to the Movie Industry, declaring that "the decision of the Motion Picture Association of America to purge and blacklist those writers, directors, and producers who deny the UnAmerican Committee's right to inquire into the political opinions of private citizens is a submission to Government censorship and dictation." The letter further stated "We charge the Motion Picture Industry in its frightened haste to fire the ^{on}writers and directors, cited for contempt as a result of a hearing which denied them their constitutional rights, sets a pattern and purge and blacklists, violating our fundamental concepts of freedom and decency." U

~~SECRET~~

100-338892-A
"Daily Worker", p. 3
December 1, 1947

DMB:slm

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

The following is quoted from "Counterattack" for December 5, 1947:

"Communist Party starts campaign to defeat Hollywood purge....now at last the movie producers have acted and the leaders of the Communist Party have answered with their directive. Quick to obey is the biggest general Communist front, Progressive Citizens of America. Its Arts, Sciences and Professions Council prepared a statement and 65 well known persons signed it. Among them are such Communist Party members as.....Agnes Smedley. These and other Party members, along with many fellow travelers and a few confused innocents, charged the producers with abridging civil liberties." U

100-350512-92

DMB:mk

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

The Board of Trustees of the Samuel Adams School for Social Studies, Boston, Massachusetts, after being included by the Attorney General of the United States on the list of organizations coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835, issued a letter on December 15, 1947, which indicates the attitude assumed by the School with respect to its inclusion on this list. In their letter, the Board of Trustees pointed out that during its short existence the Samuel Adams School had made a notable contribution to the level of general education and their students and the public had been privileged to hear and meet personally such notable persons as Agnes Smedley, among many others. U

Report of Special Agent [redacted]
[redacted] Boston, November 30,
1948, re [redacted]
aka; Internal Security - C."
[redacted], page 7.

b7C

JSA:tlc

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

[redacted] in December, 1947, maintained in her apartment numerous books and pamphlets concerning Communism and Marxism. She also maintained an address book which contained the name Agnes Smedley, Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, New York. ~~(U)~~

b7C

Highly confidential source.

Report of SA [redacted]

New York, April 12, 1949,

entitled, [redacted]

Espionage - R."

[redacted] p.18

b7C

~~(U)~~

DMB:arm

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Agnes Smedley was reported to have had bitter arguments with Anna Louise Strong relating to Communism, Marxism, Stalinism, etc. In the winter of 1947-1948, Smedley advised that Anna Louise Strong was having difficulty with the Russians because Strong was translating an autobiography for Mao Tze Tung from Chinese into Russian, and the Mao's writing deviated from Marxism. Smedley said that the Russians desired the subject to make certain changes in order to conform this work to Marxism. Strong refused to make these changes in as much as she was just translating what Mao had written.

100-7888 section 22 serial 588 Pg 13

Report SA 4-27-49

b7C

New York captioned Anna Louise Strong was
IS-R Registration Act

ABF:ddg

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Agnes Smedley, Saratoga Springs, New York, was listed as
one of the key figures in the Communist Party in the Albany Office
as of January 8, 1948. (U)

100-3-5-393 X 1.

DMB:hke

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

RE: AGNES SMEDLEY

On January 24, 1948, the National Conference of the American Policy in China and the Far East was opened in New York. During the open session held during the afternoon on that date, numerous speakers from the floor carried through the theme of the Conference. AGNES SMEDLEY was included among these speakers.

New York Teletype to the Director Jan.
25, 1948, re: Committee for a Democratic
Far Eastern Policy.
Internal Security - C
100-343301-51

The morning session of the National Conference of the American Policy in China and the Far East was opened on January 25, 1948 by HUGH DELACY, who was steering the conference. The chair was turned over to AGNES SMEDLEY, who eulogized the late General EVANS CARLSON. She said that EDGAR SNOW helped to change CARLSON from a reactionary to a fighter for the people. She claimed that CARLSON was deeply religious and groping for an answer until he associated with the Communist 8th Route Army. This Association convinced CARLSON that the Communists were the vanguards of democracy and could not be defeated. SMEDLEY said CARLSON was not only her friend, but a comrade in the fight for human freedom.

New York teletype to Director, Jan. 26,
1948. Re: Committee for a Democratic
Far Eastern Policy.
Internal Security - C
100-343301-52; SI 100-343301-49

JSA/bw

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

[redacted] who had been in communication with [redacted]
[redacted] an espionage subject, concerning uranium, had in her
possession in January 1948 numerous books and pamphlets concerning
Communism. She also had an address book which contained the name
Agnes Smedley, Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, New York. ~~(U)~~

b7C

40-46866-154, page 13.

DMB:hke

~~SECRET~~

According to an article appearing in the column of ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, in January, 1948, ANNA LOUISE STRONG was a principle speaker at a conference on "American Policy in China and the Far East." This conference was followed by a two-day session at the Roosevelt Hotel, in which AGNES SMEDLEY was to participate. u

~~SECRET~~

100-7888-A

"Daily Worker", January 21, 1948

DMB:slm

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

The following is quoted from a letter directed "to the editor" written by Alfred Kohlberg on the letter head of Alfred Kohlberg, Inc., New York 18, New York, and dated February 12, 1948.

"Last October 16, I mailed to you a photo-plate reprint from the Pinko 'China Weekly Review' of Shanghai, briefly telling the story of a Communist spy ring which operated inside Tokyo and inside the Japanese government. That article was based on an interview with one of the Communist spies who had survived.

"Now I enclose the same story in more detail as published in the Chicago Tribune of January 2 and 3. This story is based on Japanese government records found by our G-2. The most interesting portion is the involvement of two of the ring who escaped and are now in the USA. These two, known as authors of books of the Far East, are Gunther Stein, British subject of German birth, and Agnes Smedley, native born American."

At the present time, Miss Smedley is teaching in a woman's college in New York state and Mr. Stein, who entered this country illegally in 1945, is lecturing and propagandizing for the Chinese Communists. Some data on each follows:

Agnes Smedley: author of "China Fights Back" (Vanguard Press); "Battle Hymn of China" (Alfred Knopf); writer for New York weeklies and the New York press; advisor to General Evans Carlson and to General Joseph Stillwell." The source of the above quoted letter is not indicated in the file.

100-124004-23

On February 6, 1948, Alfred Kohlberg advised the New York office that a friend of his in the middle west had sent him clippings from the Chicago Tribune of January 1 and 2, 1948 by Walter Simmons, the Tokyo correspondent of the paper. The articles state further that Agnes Smedley and Gunther Stein were the two American participants in the spy ring with Richard Sorge, the Press Attache of the German Embassy.

100-124002-19

DMB:ddg

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Two American writers, Agnes Smedley and Gunther Stein, belong to Stalin's spy ring, according to MacArthur's report on Communist Pre-War Espionage in Japan. MacArthur went into some detail about their activities and both denied his charges. Agnes Smedley has written various books on the Far East in the same vein as Gunther Stein's book, "Challenge of Red China," which did much to make the American people friendly to the Chinese Communists. Agnes Smedley's books have had similar success, and she and Gunther Stein are among the writers and lecturers who have molded our disastrous policy on China.

On December 17, 1948, Counterattack published a report of a meeting of a Communist front, the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, at which Agnes Smedley denounced Chiang Kai-shek for breaking with Moscow in 1927: "Now comes MacArthur's report on queer events in Japan. There have been queer events in this country too, maybe queerer, in fact."

Counterattack issue of
February 11, 1949
100-350512-209

JSA:tlc

~~SECRET~~

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b7C

~~SECRET~~

Albany Informant [] advised that [] had been in contact with AGNES SMEDLEY about February 25, 1948 and allegedly made arrangements for SMEDLEY to meet with [] on February 26, 1948. (S) - (U)

Albany report dated May 24, 1948 by SA [] entitled: [] Security Matter - C

b7C

JTH:skr

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

The Women's Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship announced on March 8, 1948, that fifty "distinguished American women" joined the Committee in sending greetings to the women of the Soviet Union in celebration of International Women's Day, March 8. Among the persons who signed the message to the women of the Soviet Union was AGNES SMEDLEY.

100-146964-A
"Daily Worker", p. 5
March 9, 1948

DMB:slm

216

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

RE: AGNES SMEDLEY

Agnes SMEDLEY, a far eastern expert, attended a rally sponsored by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy. The rally described as a "Get Out of China" rally was held in the open at 36th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City. The principal speaker was General Fen Ye-HSING. In his speech he denounced CHIANG as "a second HITLER," and stated MARSHAL (Secretary of State) is helping him.

"Daily Worker"

4/6/48
(100-343301-A)

JLM:ejj

~~SECRET~~

RE: AGNES SMEDLEY

~~SECRET~~

Agnes SMEDLEY will be interviewed by Arthur GAETH over the Mutual Network at 9:30 P.M. April 7, 1948. The program is sponsored by the CIO United Electrical Machine and Radio Workers, and was announced by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy.

Daily Worker
April 7, 1948
(100-343301-A)

JIM:ejj

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

The arrest of Pablo Maruda, Chilean senator and world famous poet, was protested in a letter directed to the President of Chile and signed by a number of persons including Agnes Smedley.

61-4478-A

Daily Worker 4-7-48 p 13

DMB: ddg

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b7C

[redacted] (unidentified) if he had heard
Agnes Smedley over the radio; that she could not understand how
she could say the things over the radio and not to (get ?) cut off. ~~C~~ (U)

b2

Report of Bureau informant [redacted]
dated at Detroit April 12, 1948.
100-235070-489

b7D

~~C~~ (U)

DMB:hke

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b7C

Re rep of SA [] dated 4-22-48 at Washington, D. C. A review of the files of this Office concerning AGNES SMEDLEY failed to reflect that she has, at any time, been in communication with [] was., an espionage subject. SMEDLEY is no longer residing at Saratoga Springs, New York, having left there during March, 1948, and was known to be residing at Palisades, New York. ✓

b7C

Albany memo to Director,
4-29-48. re []
[]
was, et al; Espionage - R and
POL." []

JSA:slm

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

The May, 1948, issue of the magazine, "Plain Talk," contained an article by Alfred Kohlberg captioned, "Soviet-American Spy Prodigies," from which the following material is quoted:

"That two nationally-known writers, Agnes Smedley and Guenther Stein, who have championed in books and in American diplomatic and military quarters the cause of the Chinese Communists, were connected with Stalin's secret service in the Far East is perhaps the cardinal feature of the most amazing spy ring of World War II yet uncovered.

"The full story of the operations of this prodigious ring, contained in Japanese court records uncovered and pieced together by General MacArthur's intelligence staff after his occupation of Japan, makes the activities of the Soviet atomic spy network exposed in Canada seem positively amateurish."

The remainder of the article is devoted to relating the activities of the Sorge apparatus and Agnes Smedley's connection therewith. This is not being set forth in detail inasmuch as this material is contained in the main file.

100-124002-90, Enclosure

DMB:arm

~~SECRET~~

As of May 8, 1948, the Albany Office was maintaining a security index card marked for priority arrest purposes, bearing the name AGNES SMEDLEY, with aliases; AGNES BRUNDIN, MARIE ROGERS, M.A. ROGERS, ALICE BIRD, MRS. PETROIKOS.

~~SECRET~~

Letter Albany to Director,
May 8, 1948, captioned
"Detention of Communists in
the Event of Sudden Diffi-
culty With the Soviet Union."
100-356062-2

~~SECRET~~

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The New York Post-Home News for May 10, 1948 contained a full page article, "Speak Up Today Or Lose Everything Tomorrow" published over the name of the Civil Rights Congress, New York City. The article stated, "We have addressed an open letter to Congress demanding defeat of the Mundt Bill" urging the reader to clip an attached coupon to be forwarded to the Speaker of the House of Representatives demanding that he lead the House in rejecting the Mundt Bill in its entirety. Among the listed sponsors appeared the name Agnes Smedley. 4

New York Post and Home News,
May 10, 1948.

61-10149-A

DMB:mk

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The August 15, 1948 issue of the "Demokratische Post," a German publication in Mexico City, Mexico contained an article entitled "Fight For Peace Just Begun" which reads as follows: "Friends, on this fifth anniversary of the founding of your paper, I wish to extend my fraternal greetings and express my admiration for your untiring and ceaseless struggle against Fascism and for democracy. As we all know, Fascism was not destroyed with the defeat of Nazi Germany, nor was peace established. In truth, it seems that the real fight is only beginning. May your paper continue to exist and do its share in the anti-war struggle." Agnes Smedley, Palisades, Rockland County, New York. 4

100-72924-839 Encl. Page 14.

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On August 26, 1948, the Albany Office received an anonymous letter stating that [] was a former Soviet courier in Asia. The writer of the letter stated he had been invited to the Yaddo Estate.

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[] advised in March 1949, that [] writer, had visited Yaddo for two months in 1946. [] stated that [] was one of the two real Communists in the East, the other one being Agnes Smedley.

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Report SA [] Albany, 7/1/49, entitled, [], Internal Security - R. [] page 9.

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DMB:hke

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Re: AGNES SMEDLEY

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A news clipping from the "New York Daily Worker", dated September 21, 1948, announced the formation of a National Committee on "Writers For Wallace." The Committee is under the auspices of the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions. AGNES SMEDLEY is listed as one of the members of the Initiating Committee.

"Daily Worker"
~~SECRET~~
August 21, 1948
100-356137-A

JLMcG:ejj/slm

227

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RE: AGNES SMEDLEY

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Confidential Informant [] advised that [] supervised the publication of a book entitled "The Unfinished Revolution in China" by Israel Epstein. Informant described [] as a Communist sympathizer. In furthering the sale of this publication, [] directed that the favorable opinion of certain persons be secured among whom is Agnes Smedley. Smedley is described by the informant as being rabidly and openly pro-Soviet. ✓

Memo: Reports of SA []
1948 at Boston

RE: [], with aliases
Internal Security - C
Bureau File []

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JLM:dwv

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Agnes Smedley was one of the signers of a petition which was described in an article appearing in the Daily Worker, October 18, 1948, entitled "Thirty four Notables Sign a Petition for JAFRC Eleven". 4

SA John J. Doermer 2-4-49 New York
Captioned Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee
Refugee Committee IS-C
100-7061 section 82 serial 1815 pg 33

ABF:ddg

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RE: AGNES SMEDLEY

The October 5, 1948 issue of "China Digest" in an article entitled "A Former G. I. in China Writes," by Jimmy Z. Timperley states that Miss AGNES SMEDLEY is a regular speaker at Shanks Village. This is a veterans village located in Rockland County, New York. Miss SMEDLEY's talks deal with China. 4

China Digest
Bureau File 100-359769-1

JLM:dvw

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RE: AGNES SMEDLEY

Mme ANNA LOUIS STRONG and AGNES SMEDLEY renowned writers of Chinese Civil War were going to participate in the Southeast Asian Women's Conference scheduled to be held in Calcutta, India, in late October, 1948, under the auspices of the Women's International Democratic Federation.

State Department Airgram dated Sept. 28, 1948 at Calcutta. Received from the State Department through Liaison channels Sept. 30, 1948.
100-343636-28X

JSA/bw.

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Agnes Smedley was one of 34 "prominent American Writers and Artists" who joined in an appeal to President Truman, Chief Justice Fred Vinson and Attorney General Tom Clark in behalf of eleven executive board members of the Joint Anti Fascist Refugee Committee who had been convicted of contempt of the House UnAmerican Committee for refusal to yield books and records of the organization to the Congressional group.

100-7061-A- Daily Worker,
10-18-48 p. 4

DMB:ddg

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In November, 1948, seventy-one "prominent public leaders", in a statement released through the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, called for the reestablishment of cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union. Among the persons who signed this statement was AGNES SMEDLEY.

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100-146964-A, "Daily Worker"
November 16, 1948.

DMB:slm

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RE: AGNES SMEDLEY

[redacted] while discussing a Soviet reception held in November, 1948, an^{b7C} ch she attended, remarked that she met SMEDLEY, a Chinese writer among others. She further remarked that she and AGNES SMEDLEY spoke to Ambassador A. S. PANYUSHKIN, and then they were slipped back to make way for Attorney General CLARK and his wife. ~~(S)~~ (U)

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[redacted] In report SA [redacted] Wash. D. C.

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1-7-49

[redacted] Espionage - R

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(U) ~~(S)~~

JSA/bw

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*line 2+3 + portion of line 1 u per Army Ltr dtd 3/31/48
sp/ who was 6. 20 48*
[According to ☐ report of Military Intelligence prepared in
Japan,] AGNES SMEDLEY and others listed were active in Dr. RICHARD SORGE's
Espionage Ring.

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New York report dated November 10,
1948

by SA ☐ entitled:
"GUNTHER STEIN, was., Espionage - R"
100-355214-6

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JTH:skr

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[REDACTED], divorced wife of RICHARD SORGE, when interviewed 11-26-48, stated she did not know AGNES SMEDLEY and she could not name any of DR. SORGE's associates whom she knew to be, or suspected of, being engaged in work for the Comintern or Soviet espionage. 100-124002-70, p. 3.

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DMB:cr/slm

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The Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy sponsored a memorial meeting on December 3, 1948, to honor "The Life and Work of Marshal Feng Yu-Hsiang." The services were held at the Milbank Chapel, Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York. The speakers included Miss Agnes Smedley, who reviewed Feng's relationship with Chiang Kai-shek. Her remarks indicated Feng was opposed to appeasement and surrender to the Japanese in connection with Manchuria in 1931. In 1935 he led an army against the Japanese and was defeated. In 1937, he led the Eighth Route Army against the Japanese, which was joined by Chiang's Twenty-Sixth Route Army, which was sent by Chiang to stop him. Feng supported Chiang as long as he fought the Japanese, but three times refused to obey orders to fight the Communist guerrillas. u

After the war, Feng supported all democratic forces. He came to the United States, where he condemned Chiang, who requested that he be returned to China. The FBI questioned Feng a number of times but he had entered a new life. His life was constantly threatened. Later he got a visa for North China, after being refused a visa for the Soviet Union.

"Madame Feng is determined to carry on in her husband's footsteps. She is a widow. There are many widows in China - many killed by American guns. There are millions of widows. You will have to deal with these in the future. I honor Feng. He was a great patriot. He never betrayed his country, never sold out. With all his weaknesses, he was a great patriot."

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[redacted] - A summary of whose report was furnished by New York memorandum to the Director, December 15, 1948, re "Marshal Feng Yu-Hsiang; Internal Security-R." 100-353824-16

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JSA:tlc

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The Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy sponsored a "Hands-Off China Rally" held at New York, December 5, 1948. The speakers who included Agnes Smedley were outspoken in their praise of the Chinese Communists; they denounced Madam and General Chiang Kai-shek and the Nationalist Government and urged action to insure a Communist victory in China and to defeat aid by the U.S. to the Nationalist Government.

New York, [] ~~C~~ (U)
100-343301-86.

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DMB:hke

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DREW PEARSON, in his column appearing in the "Washington Post", 12-21-48, stated that Secretary FORRESTAL expressed a desire to obtain a Top Secret Army report on Communist espionage inside Japan, which he desired to have immediately declassified so that he might give it to JOE ALSOP "in order to further FORRESTAL's campaign to remain in office." PEARSON, in his article, briefly mentioned the activities, accomplishments and associates of RICHARD SORGE, naming among the SORGE group, AGNES SMEDLEY, American newspaper woman. The material set forth in PEARSON's column was quite an accurate synopsis of information developed in the RICHARD SORGE Case by the Army from Japanese documents. Dr. RICHARD SORGE, the leader, together with his principal associates in Soviet espionage operations in Japan, were arrested by the Japanese in 1941, placed on trial, and either executed or sentenced to long prison terms. Although mentioned during the proceedings, neither SMEDLEY nor STEIN (GUENTHER STEIN) was then available to Japanese authorities and therefore escaped prosecution. Subsequently, the RICHARD SORGE Case received wide-spread publicity both here and abroad, among other articles appearing in both the "Chicago Tribune" (January 1-2, 1948) and "Counter-Attack" (January 9, 1948).

Memo to the Director from Mr. Ladd
12-28-48; 100-124002-50

DREW PEARSON's article of 12-21-48, described above, is also contained in this file, and appears Director's notation, "Do we know anything about this? H." Pursuant to which the above memorandum was dictated. PEARSON's article is Serial 124002-50, enclosure.

DMB:cr/bw

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A newspaper article "The Washington-Merry-Go-Round" by DREW PEARSON, which was obtained from the Washington Post dated December 21, 1948, under the heading "Another Spy Story is Uncovered". PEARSON further mentions that one of the spies was an American named AGNES SMEDLEY, who has written books on China. [] advised that [] stated that she met AGNES SMEDLEY, a woman who, with PEARL BUCK, understands the "historical movement of the working class" and writes the truth about China.]

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Memorandum to the Director from
Washington Field dated
December 21, 1948
100-333625-287

JTH:mc

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JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS stated that [] was designated as heading a net work of underground organizations in TOKYO, Japan. CHAMBERS stated that [] was eager to meet AGNES SMEDLEY, which meeting was arranged by CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS arranged this meeting for himself with SMEDLEY through [] for the purpose of introducing SMEDLEY to []. CHAMBERS mentioned this meeting with SMEDLEY on a previous occasion and he again observed that AGNES SMEDLEY was somewhat cool toward him and disappointed, as she thought she was meeting with EDWARDS (Gerhardt Eisler).

Report of SA [] b7C
Dated 1-4-49, Washington
Captioned Jay David Whittaker Chambers
Perjury - Espionage - R
Internal Security - R
File 74-1333- Sec. 20, Ser. 942,
Pages 4 and 5

ABF:bw

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Agnes Smedley was listed among a number of individuals concerning whom it was stated that it was not clear at that time what information they would have to offer in connection with the underground apparatus of the Communist Party, but that consideration was currently being given to them individually as they were discussed with Chambers in the interview being made with him at that time.

Teletype from New York to the
Director, January 25, 1949,
re Jay David Whittaker Chambers,
was., et al., Perjury; Espionage - R.
74-1333-2568X.

JSA:hke

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[redacted] is presently connected with the "China Press" (through introduction of Agnes Smedley), at all times, advocates anti-Japanese imperialism.

b7C

On the date of February 1, 1949, this Bureau furnished the Central Intelligence Agency with copies of eleven reports concerning Agnes Smedley, which contain detailed information concerning her.

Letter to CIA, Washington, D.C.,
March 2, 1949, re Fourth International; Activities in China and the United States.
64-532-246-1, pages 4 and 5.

No deletion per OGA letter 3/23/05

JSA:hke

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Memorandum from H. B. Fletcher to Mr. Ladd, dated February 8, 1949, captioned, "The Richard Sorge Case; Espionage - R," deals with the contemplated press release of the Army of an article on the "Operation of Communist Spies in China and Japan" in which Agnes Smedley is prominently mentioned. This memorandum is administrative in nature and is, therefore, not being summarized herein.

100-124002-81

Memorandum from Mr. Ladd to the Director, dated February 10, 1949, deals with the administrative problems concerning the press release mentioned above and is, therefore, not being summarized herein.

100-124002-80

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[redacted] informed Mr. McGuire that the Army was putting out a 33,000 word story on Communist Spy Ring activities in China and Japan prior to Pearl Harbor and one of the key figures was AGNES SMEDLEY, author of the book "Red Sun Over China".

Memo Mr. Nichols to Mr.
Tolson 2-8-49
100-124002-65

DMB:cr

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RE: AGNES SMEDLEY

Memorandum Mr. L. B. Nichols to Mr. C. A. Tolson entitled "Sorge Spy Ring" dated February 10, 1949 deals with administrative problems concerning a ~~press~~ release made by the War Department. Inasmuch as this memorandum is purely administrative the details are not being set forth herein.

100-124002-78

247

DMB:plb

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The following is quoted from a press release of the National Military Establishment, Department of the Army, Washington, D. C., for release 2-10-49:

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"AGNES SMEDLEY, American-Soviet Spy: This American, MISS AGNES SMEDLEY, has been one of the most energetic workers for the Soviet cause in China for the past twenty odd years. She was one of the early perpetrators, if not the originator, of the hoax that the Chinese Communists were not really Communist at all, but only local agrarian revolutionists innocent of any Soviet connections. This tall tale has had enormous effect in molding American opinion in China, both private and official, and has bemused American writers for twenty years. Miss SMEDLEY, in her five books and innumerable articles, other Communist writers, and numerous liberal innocents, have continued to spread this story, until, today, high American Government officials find it difficult to believe any other. It should be noted also that Miss SMEDLEY's writings are used as source material by most writers and commentators on China, many of whom think she might possibly be a Communist sympathizer, but, nonetheless, feel that she is one of the few writers on China who has plumbed the depths of truth because for so long she has lived with, and thrown in her lot, with the suffering Chinese. The harm has been done, but perhaps it could be mitigated if she is now exposed for what she is—a spy and agent of the Soviet Government.

"Miss SMEDLEY worked closely with Dr. SORGE as a member of his ring from late 1930 until he left China. Presumably in the past she had been a Comintern agent, and we do not know whether she had transferred to Red Army Intelligence, as had SORGE, or whether, by some special arrangement, she continued with the Comintern, and yet worked with SORGE. In the light of SORGE's strong stand on the necessity for separation of Soviet Intelligence and Comintern-Communist Intelligence, however, it is likely that Miss SMEDLEY, too, had been transferred.

"The climax and greatest achievement of SORGE's career was his work in Japan, but several of his Tokyo associates first joined SORGE in Shanghai, and they deserve careful description. Without at least OZAKI HOZUMI and MAX KLAUSEN, SORGE could never have made his smashing success in Japan. He met and developed these men in Shanghai.

"SORGE's most valuable single associate in Japan was to be OZAKI HOZUMI, a well-known journalist and commentator on Chinese affairs. Years later, OZAKI was to have the distinction of preceding SORGE in death by half an hour, the only other member of the ring to share the gallows with him."

100-124002-27

DMB:cr/slm

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[REDACTED] b1

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Memorandum for the Director
dated February 10, 1949
from [REDACTED]
Washington, D. C.

b2

[REDACTED] (S) b1

Classification per OGA letter dated 03-23-2005

JTH:skr

249

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[Redacted]

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b1

[Redacted] ~~(S)~~

Memo from [Redacted] to the Director,
dated 2-10-49, captioned

b2

[Redacted] (S)

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Classification per OGA letter dated 03-23-2005

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An editorial of the February 12, 1949 issue of "Hoy", Communist daily newspaper of Havana, Cuba, declared, "The Yankee Government imitates the thief in the story with the tactic which it is following with regard to the propagandistic aspect of its policy." This editorial cited as an example "the Goebbels-like farce developed by General MacArthur against Agnes Smedley and Gunther Stein, which is nothing else except a smokescreen which the Yankee Government seeks to draw over the activities of espionage, provocation, and conspiracy of the United States in a group of nations, among them Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, and the other States where the new democracy prevails."

February 12, 1949 issue of "Hoy"
transmitted by Legal Attache,
Havana, Cuba to Director
February 14, 1949 re "Communist
Activities in Cuba; Security
Matter - C." 64-25402-179

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"General Willoughby's offer to let Agnes Smedley sue him is a sign of his confidence that he can prove his charges about Soviet spying in Japan.

"It's also an indirect comment on the peculiar statement issued by one of Sec'y Royall's subordinates in Washington...a statement which had the effect of smearing Gen. Willoughby's chief, Gen. MacArthur.

"The deputy chief of the Army Public Information Division is Col. Geo. S. Eyster. Last week he apologized because his office, nine days earlier, had made public the confidential 32,000 word report of MacArthur's Intelligence staff. He said the Public Information Division had no proof on hand to back up the charge that two writers, Guenther Stein & Agnes Smedley, had been members of Dr. Richard Sorge's spy ring in the Far East.

"But Col. Eyster should have known that his statement would be misinterpreted. Newspapers & radio stations throughout the country told the public that the ARMY had no proof, instead of saying sec'y Royall's public relations men in Washington had no proof.

"Then Eyster went on to say that the spy report contained only the findings of Japanese spy-hunters. This is NOT accurate. The findings are those of MacArthur's Intelligence staff.

"Eyster didn't merely apologize for the action of his own office in issuing the report. More than that, his statement gave the public the impression that Gen. MacArthur had been guilty of a reckless smear. And Agnes Smedley hailed Eyster's statement as "clearing" her name.

"But Gen. Chas. A. Willoughby, chief of MacArthur's Intelligence staff, won't stand for that. He has issued a statement assuming full responsibility for the report, but saying it was developed solely for Military Intelligence purposes and shouldn't have been made public.

"I differ emphatically from those who belittle the documentation supporting the report," he says. "This documentation is voluminous and has not been published." And in order to give Agnes Smedley a chance to sue, he says: "I...very gladly waive any immunities I may possess to legal or any other action that may be taken or desired."

"Agnes Smedley's answer came from her lawyer, O. John Rogge, who was then in Detroit, attending the convention of the National Lawyers Guild, a Communist front. In this convention, Rogge denounced the Govt. loyalty check on its employees...he denounced the requirement that union officers must file non-Communist affidavits in order to get recognition from National Labor Relations Bd...and he denounced the trial of CP leaders in the Federal court. Moreover, some of the Communist Party's lawyers in that trial, including Louis F. McCabe, Geo. W. Crockett, Jr, and Maurice Sugar, were also at the convention of this Communist front and denounced the trial and Judge Medina.

"The answer Rogge gave for Agnes Smedley to Gen. Willoughby's statement that he was willing to waive his immunity was a simple one. It was a

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cool demand that General MacArthur waive HIS immunity, so that Agnes Smedley could sue HIM. MacArthur happens to have one or two other things on his mind, such as protecting America from destruction in a war with Stalin Russia if it should prove unavoidable. The idea that MacArthur should let his time and attention be taken up by a Smedley lawsuit is just fantastic.

"Rogge and Agnes Smedley know MacArthur isn't going to bother with them. He will not and he ought not let himself be drawn into such a lawsuit. Even General Willoughby, in other circumstances, oughtn't to waive his immunity ... but now MacArthur has authorized him to do so because of the peculiar statement issued by Royall's public relations officer in Washington.

"Sec'y Royall's okay is also needed before General Willoughby can be sued. If Royall gives his consent, Agnes Smedley will have her chance to sue, if that's what she really wants. And Gen. Willoughby says he's willing to come into court and give proof that she was a spy for Stalin Russia."

Feb. 25, 1949 issue of Counterattack
100-350512-212 enclosure

JSA:ddg

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[redacted] Jay David Whittaker Chambers advised that before [redacted] [redacted] actually went to Tokyo, he was very anxious to meet Agnes Smedley through [redacted] Chambers arranged to bring [redacted] and Smedley together. Chambers met Agnes Smedley first, then took her to meet [redacted] She was obviously disappointed, and according to what [redacted] later told Chambers she had expected to meet "Edwards". [redacted] frequently mentioned "Edwards" to Chambers but Chambers only knew at the time that "Edwards" was a comintern representative and a German. Chambers did not learn that "Edwards" identity was that of Gerhardt Eislers until a later date. Chambers and Smedley discussed the Chinese situation, particularly the activity of the Chinese Communists. They also discussed the possibility of Chambers' going to China as a correspondent to write on the Chinese Communists. Chambers observed that Agnes Smedley was very cautious throughout the entire conversation. Chambers stated that he had never seen Agnes Smedley previous to the above meeting but only knew of her through her writings. Chambers stated that he had no information that Agnes Smedley was a CP member but gained the impression that she was at least a CP sympathizer.

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SA [redacted] 2-17-49 New York
[redacted] Espionage-R
[redacted] section 3 serial 74 Pg 14

ABF:ddg

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Re: AGNES SMEDLEY

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The organization known as "The Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions", which is taking over the propaganda podium vacated by the defunct Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, is identified with nineteen Communist front groups. AGNES SMEDLEY is listed as one of the sponsors of the Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions.

"New York Daily Mirror"
100-356137-A. 2/17/49

JLMcG:ejj/slm

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RE: AGNES SMEDLEY

The column of I.F. STONE which appeared in the February 18, 1949 edition of the New York Post and Home News relates to the Soviet charge that ANNA LOUISE STRONG is an American spy. The columnist compares this charge against STRONG with the allegation of the Department of the Army that AGNES SMEDLEY and STRONG are alike in background, character, writing and temperament. He characterizes them as women who were led by sympathy for the oppressed to champion the unpopular cause of the Russian and Chinese revolution.

New York Post and Home News
2-18-49
100-7888-A

JLM:mc

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Letter No. 92, dated February 25, 1949, of "Counterattack," contained comments concerning the press release by the War Department concerning the Richard Sorge case which comments criticized press releases made by the War Department following Agnes Smedley's statement to the press threatening to sue General Charles Willoughby, Chief of General MacArthur's Intelligence Staff.

100-124002-96

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[redacted] writer and frequent guest of Yaddo Estate, Saratoga Springs, New York related a story which he believes may account for STRONG's deportation from U.S.S.R. He advised that STRONG was a guest at Yaddo when AGNES SMEDLEY was there. STRONG and SMEDLEY had bitter arguments relating to Communism. According to SMEDLEY, STRONG had difficulty with the Soviets because she was translating an autobiography and was requested by the Soviets to make necessary changes to conform to Marxism. STRONG refused to make the changes and as a result had difficulty with the Soviets. U

Teletype from Albany to the Director
dated February 25, 1949 entitled:
"ANNA LOUISE STRONG, was., Internal
Security - R"
100-7888-516

JTH:skr/plb

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WHITTAKER CHAMBERS indicated he had a very limited acquaintance with AGNES SMEDLEY and had met her on only one occasion.

Teletype from New York to the Director
dated March 2, 1949
74-1333-2177

JTH:skr

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Letter to the Director from G-2 dated March 3, 1949,
suggests that Whittaker Chambers may have information concerning the
activities and connections of Agnes Smedley, alias Sung, and requested
that Chambers be interrogated in an effort to develop this information.

*LI per
Army LTR dtd 3/30/
Sgt. LTR my L. 20. 49*

100-124002-98

DMB:arm

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Mr. & Mrs. Matthew [] Josephson were friends of []
[] and had visited Yaddo at the time that Agnes Smedley gave a "Molotov
Cocktail party", at which many of the guests drank heavily, and there was wild
talk as to what would happen when the Revolution came to America. 4

b7C

Report of SA [] 3-7-49
Entitled, "Communist Infiltration of Yaddo,
Saratoga Springs, New York IS-R,
At Albany referred to in a report of
SA [] New Haven, 6-8-49
Re: Matthew Josephson WAS Sm-C
40-39707-7

JSA: ddg

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RE: AGNES SMEDLEY

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An individual believed to be [redacted] discussed with [redacted] wife of [redacted], member of the Communist Party, Denver, Colorado, the writings of EDGAR SNOW and AGNES SMEDLEY concerning China. Both agreed they were sympathetic towards the Chinese Communists, though they did not know for sure whether these people were actually members of the Communist Party.

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[redacted] Report SA [redacted] b7C
Denver, 3-9-49. Re: [redacted]
Security Matter - C [redacted]

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JSA/bw

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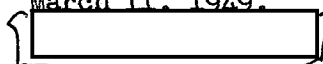
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Letter, San Francisco to Bureau,
March 11, 1949.

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DMB:hke

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On March 9, 1949 a folder was forwarded to the Director containing documentary evidence of the SORGE Case, primarily pertaining to AGNES SMEDLEY.

Letter to Director, dated March 23, 1949
from Major General F. LEROY IRWIN,
Director of Intelligence, Department
of Army
100-124002-106

JTH:skr

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The following is excerpted from material furnished to the Bureau by the Army on March 9, 1949, which consists of a number of photostats purporting to be translated transcripts of interviews conducted by the Japanese authorities with Richard Sorge and various other persons connected with his espionage activities in Japan together with G-2 comment concerning these transcripts. \$ 4

G-2 Comment: Sorge's Confession, Typed Manuscript

"..... In this fragmentary document certain names of relative importance occur:

"a. Ozaki, a chief member as introduced by Agnes Smedley.

.....

"Note that this fragment is not the entire Sorge statement or report; other fragments, of direct testimony, appear in other volumes of the bound court records. This testimony, in open court, at a later time, goes into greater detail on implications of his collaborators and/or assistants. For example: Sorge Testimony 145, December, 1942, '.....Alex, Soviet Agent, recruits Miss Smedley, as an accomplice.....'

"Other witnesses or co-defendants also cover this association with Miss Smedley, in considerable detail, viz: Ozaki, Hozumi, 5 March 1942; again on 'organization of the Sorge Ring in Shanghai'; Sorge's radio operator, 16 May 42 lists personnel of the Sorge ring, members thereof, in Shanghai, including Agnes Smedley." \$ 4

b7C

Typed Statement Made by Sorge

"The chief member (of Sorge's group) was Ozaki, whom, as I mentioned previously, I had met, as far as I remember, through A. Smedley. I had kept him in mind, from this time, when I came to Japan. I attempted as quickly as possible to interest him to work once again in Japan."

Personal Remarks on Kito

b7C

"I should like to state explicitly that was not a member of my group, and that I have never personally collaborated with him. I heard of him several times through Smedley and Ozaki, but I did not know

*all pgs 4. per Army Ltr dtd 3/34/43
sp4 also my 6.20.43*

DMB:arm

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b7C him personally. Consequently, I have not the slightest personal recollection of him, while I can recall [] although vaguely. Besides, it would not have been necessary for me to meet Ozaki through Smedley, had [] been my coworker. Then I would not have induced Ozaki to work with me. For I did not want many Japanese coworkers, but only one good collaborator."

G-2 Comment: Dr. Sorge, Interrogation Statements
Numbers 7 and 8, July 23-24, 1942

"..... Note that additional personnel of the Shanghai ring is listed, but as in the manuscript, Miss Smedley runs, almost artlessly through these statements, as a focal point, a liaison or introductory medium. This is especially marked in interrogation No. 7, 'we acquired the services of one Agnes Smedley through whom we were able to recruit new members"

"From an intelligence evaluation, this strongly suggests importance and local influence and is a clear picture of a recruitment agent or organizer of espionage personnel.

"In interrogation No. 8, we again pick up the 'leitmotif' of personnel introduction and her home, as a secret and convenient meeting place. In any event, the association with, or collaboration with this ring can certainly be deduced, without strain of legal assimilation? If the basic report was too brutal, in classifying Smedley as a Soviet spy, (under the assumed protection of a classified document) then an emasculated or watered-down statement could be developed?

"In two interrogations, Dr. Sorge mentioned Smedley's name twelve consecutive times, in four pages. She appears as an indispensable element in his activities, she introduces all sorts of people, with a good sprinkling of agents, she furnishes information relayed to Moscow, her house becomes a meeting place for this entire crowd. It might conceivably be stated, that Miss Smedley was associated with this espionage ring, and intermittently engaged in their activities, collected or furnished information. The information was forwarded to Moscow."

Interrogation of Sorge, July 23, 1942

"Question 12: Describe your activities following your arrival in China.

"Answer: ^{b7C} [] who had handled the organizational functions of the espionage ring at the beginning, left Shanghai for Europe

all info U per Army LTR dtd 3/30/43
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in the fall of 1930 and I was forced to take over his duties. After I took over, we acquired the services of one Agnes Smedley, an American leftist and China correspondent for the German Frankfurter Zeitung, through whom we were able to recruit new members from among the Chinese, Europeans, Americans and Japanese. Through Agnes Smedley, I was introduced to Ozaki who in turn was instrumental in bringing me into contact with other Japanese."

"Question 15: Were the the first Chinese to join the group through Smedley's introduction? b7C

"Answer: Yes."

Interrogation of Richard Sorge, July 24, 1942

"Question 3: What relations existed between you and Agnes Smedley?

"Answer: She had come to China as a correspondent before me. As I have said in my notes, I gained her services as a member of our group with her full understanding. Though she was not an official member of the Communist Party, she was impregnated with leftist ideologies. A highly respected woman correspondent. She had written several books.

"I had heard about her in Europe. I was introduced to her through the Frankfurter Zeitung in Shanghai."

"Question 4: What were your relations with Ozaki, Hozumi?

"Answer: I do not recall the exact date but I believe it was around the end of the year 1930 that I was introduced to him by Agnes Smedley. The place of our first meeting is likewise vague, but I believe it was either at Smedley's house in the French Concession or some restaurant. The date may have been sometime in 1931."

"Question 5: What was the object of your meeting Ozaki?

"Answer: Smedley introduced me to Ozaki after I had asked her for an introduction to some Japanese who would supply me with information concerning Japan's China policy."

"Question 7: Do you know a man by the name of ? b7C

"Answer: I have never met him but I did hear someone mention his name. I had forgotten the name completely until I recalled it at the police interrogation. I probably heard the name from Smedley or Ozaki."

267
all info is per Army ltr dtd 3/30/63
SPT also says 6.24.42

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"Question 9: Was [] so famous a Communist member that the Moscow authorities prohibited him to have any intercourse? b7C

"Answer: I heard from Smedley that [] was generally considered a very famous leftist ideologist." b7C

"Question 13: By what methods did you obtain information from Chinese members of the ring?

"Answer: Our collaborators in Peiking, Canton and Hankow collected intelligence and data in their respective localities. Our rendezvous in Shanghai was at times a street corner, a restaurant or a private home, that of Smedley's and European members of the ring being used for that purpose."

"Question 15: What methods did the Japanese members of the ring employ to collect intelligence and how did you maintain contact with them?

"Answer: As it was dangerous for the Japanese to meet in the streets, we usually met them in restaurants or at Smedley's home. As an added precaution, we had them wait at the Garden Bridge from where we took them by car to our rendezvous. On one or two unusual occasions, I met Ozaki at a cafe or a dance hall in Hongkew. Most of the time it was Ozaki whom I met; I don't recall the number of times accurately but I saw him once every second or third week. As for the rest of the Japanese, I saw [] on three of (or?) five occasions, [] four or five times, and [] about once. I saw these Japanese alone but at times Smedley was there." b7C

"Question 21: What do you know about the increasing importance of America's role in China and new American investments in Shanghai?

"Answer: This is very simple. The growth of American political and economic activity in Shanghai was very conspicuous, a trend which grew in striking contrast to the Sino-Japanese conflict.

"This information was acquired through my American acquaintances and Smedley and was forwarded to Moscow."

"Question 27: What about the aggravation of relations between the Nanking Government and Japan and the American-British bloc and Japan?

"Answer: China, after losing Manchuria in the Manchurian Incident, could not be expected to show friendship toward Japan. The

ALL pages 11 per Army Ltr dtd 3/30/43
268
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Shanghai Incident only served to aggravate relations between the two countries. With the Nanking Government, on the other hand, cementing its ties with the United States and Britain, it was only natural that the rift between Japan and the United States and Britain should widen. Such information procured directly from German military advisers and indirectly from Americans, particularly Smedley, was all forwarded to Moscow."

G-2 Comment: Statements by [redacted]
Sorge's Radio Operator

b7C

"[redacted] became ipso facto an outstanding member of Sorge's espionage ring, since he handled Sorge's radio transmission.

b7C

.....

"Interrogation of June 16, 1942, contains a significant item: some of this group had already met in Moscow, including Agnes Smedley. This fits into known fact of Smedley spending the year 1933 in Russia, recuperating at some Soviet Spa. Considering the reluctance of the Soviets to admit any foreigner, especially Americans, behind the iron curtain, this Russian hospitality toward Miss Smedley is worthy of note; it would suggest that she is 'persona grata' with the Soviet authorities? If we recall, in other testimony, that she is busy collecting information for Sorge to transmit to Moscow, we have here an irresistible impulse to classify Miss Smedley as a Soviet spy or agent or collaborator, with a choice of almost equivalent terms."

Statement Made by [redacted] June 16, 1942

b7C

"I will mention those members of our group whom my wife met. She met [redacted] Sorge, [redacted] and Smedley in Moscow. I told my wife that they were all connected with our espionage activities."

b7C

G-2 Comment: Reference Yoshikawa, Mitsusada

"The attached is an affidavit by a Japanese Government official, now resident in Tokyo, who was an attorney, or assistant, in the Tokyo District Criminal Court and interrogated Sorge in preliminary hearings in October, 1941. The significance of this affidavit lies in the fact that [redacted] employed no irregular means of duress, third-degree or tortures (as the Smedley innuendo in her press statements implies with a view of discrediting from the outset the quality of these important eye-witness statements, reports, and interrogations). The statements

b7C

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SP4 [redacted] 6-30-83

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were voluntary, typed by Sorge's hand on his own typewriter, and the photostat copy shows no evidence of nervous or physical strain, while the ink corrections are obviously fast and efficient.

"It might have been more prudent (for publicity purposes) to have used normal, precautionary phraseology, viz.: 'Certified statements by Sorge on his activities and assistants in Shanghai, suggest that Smedley and Stein were probably implicated as bona fide members and could thus reasonably be suspected as engaged in espionage work, or assisting therein, certainly in its general implications.....'"

U per Army Ltr dtd 3/20/83

100-124002-101 and enclosure -
Pages 15, 16, 29, 30, 31, 32,
33, 34, 35, 36, and 1.

The records section has been requested to transfer to the Smedley - Main file (61-6580 a photostatic copy of 100-124002-106, bulky exhibit enclosure Bin number 82. This consists of exhibit material similar to the foregoing, setting forth excerpts from testimony in the prosecution of the Sorge subjects in Tokyo, together with portions of the court's opinion and G-2's comments pertaining to both. It is believed that this material together with that set forth above includes the substance of all of the documents furnished by G-2 concerning this trial, although it is pointed out that the Sorge files contain additional similar bulky exhibit material which may cover additional minor points.

*Portion of page U per Army Ltr dtd 3/20/83
opt dtd 6.22.43*

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On March 16, 1949, Whittaker Chambers was interviewed in the New York Office and asked whether he had any information on Agnes Smedley, with alias Sung, among other persons.

Chambers stated that he, of course, knew Agnes Smedley, and the following information concerning this individual was taken from the statement being prepared in connection with Chambers' activities:

b7C "I recall also, that before [] actually went to Tokyo he was very anxious to meet Agnes Smedley. Through [] I arranged to bring [] and Smedley together. However, [] was not present during their meeting. I met Agnes Smedley first and then took her to meet []. She was obviously disappointed and, according to what [] later told me, she expected to meet 'Edwards' (Gerhart Eisler). [] frequently mentioned Edwards to me, but I only knew at the time that he was a Comintern representative and a German. I did not learn of his identity as Gerhart Eisler until later. [] and Agnes Smedley discussed the Chinese situation particularly the activities of the Chinese Communists. The possibility of [] going to China as a correspondent to write up the Chinese Communists was also discussed. I observed Agnes Smedley was very cautious throughout the entire conversation. I had never seen Agnes Smedley previous to this meeting, but knew of her through her writings. I had no information that she was a Communist Party member, but gained the impression that she was at least a CP sympathizer."

Commenting further on Smedley at this interview, Chambers related that he had heard from a source which he cannot now recall, that Smedley had been married to a Chinese who had been executed by the Nationalist Government. Chambers has never known Smedley under the alias of Sung, but speculated that this could have been the name of her deceased husband.

b7C Chambers further related that this meeting between Smedley, [] and himself, was solicited on the part of []

In so far as the other names mentioned previously, Chambers related that with the exception of Agnes Smedley he only knew Gunther Stein. He declared that his only knowledge of Gunther Stein was that the latter had been a rather prominent author but was unable to state from his, Chambers', experience in the Communist Party, whether Stein had ever been affiliated in any way whatsoever with the Communist Party.

100-124002-92

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"SMEDLEY, AGNES...Maj Gen Chas A Willoughby offered to waive immunity so she could sue him for libel, after he sent report from MacArthur's Tokyo hq to Washington, reporting that Agnes Smedley had been spy for Stalin Russia in Far East and had cooperated with Richard Sorge, head of spy ring in Japan. She and her lawyer, C. John Rogge, threatened libel suit. Gen Willoughby replied he has full documentary proof of his charge. She has supported Chinese Communists for many years, in books, articles, lectures."

Special Supplement "Counterattack"
for March 18, 1949.

100-350512-217

DMB:mk

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The following is quoted from an article appearing on pages 22-34 of the March, 1949, issue of "Plain Talk," which article was entitled, "More Light on the Spy Prodigies," by Alfred Kohlberg:

"In the May, 1948, issue of 'Plain Talk,' in a four-page article entitled, 'Soviet-American Spy Prodigies,' I told the essential facts of the great spy ring officially disclosed on February 10, 1949, by General Douglas MacArthur in his 32,000-word report issued to the War Department.

"Although I named the leading figures mentioned, including Agnes Smedley and Guenther Stein, widely known writers on the Far East, not a single American newspaper commented on my exposure.

.....

"Because Agnes Smedley has threatened to sue General MacArthur, alleging that the source of his report was the Japanese secret police, a charge featured in nearly every newspaper, it is important to sketch the background of MacArthur's disclosures. Agnes Smedley, it will be remembered, is the author of several books on China and has been serving as instructor at Skidmore College for Women at Saratoga Springs, as speaker at numerous colleges, including Mount Holyoke and the New School for Social Research, as campaigner for Henry Wallace and for various Communist front groups.

"Miss Smedley is an American of Quaker descent. What is the identity of the person who went under the code name of 'Jacobs,' and who was described by some of the witnesses as an American newspaperman? It is believed that only Sorge knew his real name, but Miss Smedley, who had early contacts with the ring, may know the identity of that newspaperman."

100-124002-102 and enclosure

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RE: AGNES SMEDLEY

The March 1949 edition of the pamphlet "Far East Spotlight" contains an article by Agnes Smedley entitled "The Tokyo Martyrs." In this article Smedley attacks the Army report involving her in a Soviet spy ring in Japan.

In this article Smedley acknowledges that she was acquainted with Hozumi Ozaki whom she states she knew as a writer and correspondent in China for many years.

Memo: From New York to the Bureau
March 22, 1949
RE Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern
Policy
Internal Security - C
Bureau File 100-343801-106

JLM:DW

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The name Agnes Smedley, author, Rockland County, New York, appears on a list of names entitled, "Partial List of Committee Members." Her name also appears as one of those who signed a petition to President Truman urging abolition of Jim Crow "Silver-Gold" discrimination in the Panama Canal Zone.

b2

b7D

Material furnished by Confidential Informant ☐ Memorandum from SAC, Washington Field, to Director, dated March 24, 1949, re "Committee to End the Jim Crow Silver-Gold System in the Panama Canal Zone; Internal Security - C." 100-360511-1 and enclosure.

DMB:arm

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March 25, 1949 issue of Counterattack contains an article stating that the magazine "The Nation" was giving a dinner on April 7 to raise money for itself, the price for plate being \$50. The article stated that the list of officers and sponsors of the dinner committee like the contents of "The Nation" was inconsistent; that on the one hand there were some genuine liberals but there were also many Communists and Pro-Communists. Another thing the article states is that "We" went down the list of sponsors and checked off those persons known at a glance to be backers of Communist projects, included in which was Agnes Smedley.

100-350512-218 encl.

DMB:arm

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The National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions held a peace conference at New York City on March 25, 1949. Agnes Smedley spoke on the Far Eastern situation and claimed personal knowledge that Chinese Nationalist leaders had two million dollars deposited in personal accounts in the United States and other countries. She said the United States should cease aid to them.

(U)

New York Informant

100-356137-271

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O. JOHN ROGGE in a speech at the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace held March 25-27, 1949 at New York City mentions the name of AGNES SMEDLEY and refers "Injustice on one side is matched by injustice on the other. The injustice to AGNES SMEDLEY by the United States is matched by the injustice to ANNA LOUISE STRONG by the Soviet Union."

At the writing and publishing panel of this convention AGNES SMEDLEY was one of the speakers who received three minutes and her speech dealt with China.

New York report dated April 22, 1949 b7C
by SA [] entitled:
"National Council of the Arts,
Sciences and Professions, Internal
Security - C"
100-356137-485 pp. 77,84,85

JTH:skr

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Pamphlet entitled: "Alert" lists the name of AGNES SMETLEY
as an initiative sponsor of the committee for Free Political Advocacy.

Pamphlet "Alert" No. 72
dated April 11, 1949
100-360318-3

JTH:skr

~~SECRET~~

Re: AGNES SMEDLEY

~~SECRET~~

In the April, 1949, edition of "Plain Talk", there appeared an editorial entitled "The Truth and AGNES SMEDLEY." The editorial deals with the release of an Army report, February 10, 1949, which named AGNES SMEDLEY as having been involved in a Soviet spy ring. Subsequently, the Army Department declared that the report was a "faux pas", which statement the editorial described as tantamount to a whitewash of AGNES SMEDLEY.

The editorial also devotes itself to a review of the activities of AGNES SMEDLEY, commencing with her arrest and indictment by a Federal Grand Jury in New York in 1918 for violation of the War Espionage Act.

"Plain Talk"
April, 1949
94-36511-100

JLMcG:ejj/sln

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4 per Army Ltr dtd 2/30/43 SPI dtd May 6.20.43

Acting director of intelligence, Major General A. R. BOLLING
requested the Bureau to determine whether AGNES SMEILEY had any connection
with

b7C

Letter to Director dated May 19, 1949
from Department of Army, General's
Staff, acting director of intelligence
100-124002-124

JTH:skr

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~~SECRET~~
A mimeographed pamphlet of the "Call to Paris World Peace Congress" states that AGNES SMEDLEY was one of a number of American sponsors.

Memo New York to Director,
5-17-49, re "American Sponsoring
Committee, World Peace Congress,
Paris 4-20-23, 1949."
100-361031-17.

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ANNA LOUISE STRONG advised that AGNES SMEDLEY has written some extremely good books on China. She stated that she has run across SMEDLEY in China and also met her in the United States but not recently. STRONG stated that she does not believe that SMEDLEY is a Communist because in her opinion SMEDLEY does not have a discipline/personality and the Communists therefore, would not want her. SMEDLEY is a very emotional journalist. "She gets terribly fond of the Chinese Communists, and then something happens and she does not like them". STRONG stated it is her personal opinion that SMEDLEY is not a Communist Party member.

Letter to Director from New York
dated April 27, 1949 entitled:
"ANNA LOUISE STRONG, was., Internal
Security - R, Registration Act"
100-7888-607 p. 9

JTH:skr

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On April 27, 1949, the "Daily Worker" carried an article written by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, which stated that "many sterling fighters for civil rights such as Agnes Smedley and others are today associated with the Civil Rights Congress."

61-190-A.

Daily Worker 4/27/49, page 10.

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b7C

[redacted] when interviewed by Agents in June, 1949, concerning Richard Sorge and his espionage network in China and Japan, stated he could not recognize photographs of Richard Sorge, Agnes Smedley, or other individuals involved in the Sorge case. He stated he had never heard the names of any of these individuals except Agnes Smedley and he was aware of her identity as he had read a number of her books. [redacted] said that Smedley is considered pro-Russian and is considered as all right in "Communist circles." He said he did not know that she ever engaged in intelligence work.

Report of SA [redacted]
Washington, June 5, 1949.
entitled, [redacted]
[redacted] Source of Information."

b7C

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RE: AGNES SMEDLEY b7C

~~SECRET~~

On June 30, 1949 [] conferred with Agnes Smedley and the latter agreed to be a sponsor for the Continental Congress For Peace which was to be held in Mexico City, Mexico. ~~(U)~~

New York Informant []
100-362908-1 to 100-358144-21 ~~7~~ ~~(U)~~

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b7D

DMB:plb

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all information contained
herein is unclassified
Date 10/8/82 By SP4/clm



Search Slips

Subj: Smedley Agnew

F-19

Address: _____

Birthdate: _____

SUPV: _____

Misc: _____

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DATE 12-08-2004 BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta

R# _____

Date 7-15

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Subj: Booms, Marie

Address: _____

Birthdate: _____ SUPV: _____

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NR 31-47020-3

NR 47-14432-2

NR 31-46066-9

NR 31-60503-7

NR 100-358292-3

NR 31-73544-3

NR 31-51192-26

NR 31-58289-2

NR 31-61621-7

NR 62-75147-16-27⁸ (P88)

NR 62-75147-7-35 (P88)

NR 91-4380-10

NR 31-74250-12

NR 62-75147-7-28 (P. 73)

NR 31-66334-4

NR 47-20978-62

Subj: Amesley, Agnes

Address: _____

Birthdate: _____ SUPV: _____

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31 60 62-23170-159 p 315, 318
 I 61-9182-33 DESTROY
 I 100-267360-1-2
 Encl P-90 DESTROY
 100-267360-810 891
 I 97-2660-17 DESTROY
 I 100-124002-671-5
 SI 61-7056-8561-7382-1237.2
 I 61-457-63 DESTROY
 I 40-16541-7 DESTROY
 I 100-12578-13 DESTROY
 I 100-267360-92584
 31-100-12578-15 p 23
 I 100-13450-25 DESTROY
 I 100-341144-1 DESTROY
 I 100-3-64 DESTROY
 I 64-21067-138 DESTROY
 31 60 97-401-2131 DESTROY
 100-3-60-5-230-17

Subj: Amedley Rogers

Address: _____

Birthdate: _____

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Date 7-15

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I 100-203581-484 DESTROY

I 100-343472-1 DESTROY

I 100-246705-17 DESTROY

I 100-15877-34 DESTROY

I 100-201154-2 DESTROY

I 97-2660-6 DESTROY

I 100-24628-7 DESTROY

I 100-344669-39 DESTROY

SI 100-267360-1 DESTROY

I 100-203581-46 DESTROY

I 100-336131-11 DESTROY

SI 343301-26 DESTROY

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Mrs. Petradhos I I

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Miss A. G. Eyo DESTROY DESTROY

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Dae Yahoos I I DESTROY

✓ 100-342424-7,69x

Mr. Keri Li

I 100-342424-69x

Agnes Lmille DESTROY

64-211-246-XA, XA DESTROY

No Record

Mrs. Chattopadhyaya

Agnes Chattopadhyaya

Subj: Petrakis, Mrs.

Address: _____

Birthdate: _____

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Date 6-20

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SI 100-100-100-100	Wash. Times 2-12-49	DESTROY
SI 100-100-100-100	Wash. Star 2-21-49	DESTROY
LT 100-100-100-100	Wash. Times 2-11-49	DESTROY
SI 100-100-100-100	Wash. Times 2-11-49	DESTROY
SI 100-100-100-100	Wash. Times 2-22-49	DESTROY
LT 100-100-100-100	Wash. Times 2-11-49	DESTROY
SI 100-100-100-100	Wash. Post 2-18-49	DESTROY
SI 100-100-100-100	Wash. Star 2-11-49	DESTROY
SI 100-100-100-100	Wash. Times 2-10-49	DESTROY
SI 100-100-100-100	Wash. Times Herald 2-19-49	DESTROY
I 100-3-4-2844		DESTROY
I 61-6632-8		DESTROY
I 100-333625-58		DESTROY
I 100-3-5-376X		DESTROY
SI 100-267865-4		DESTROY
I 100-267865-7X		DESTROY

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100-350512-231	DESTROY
100-362908-1, 100-358144-21	DESTROY
100-7888-588, 100-13	DESTROY
165-2299-78	DESTROY
100-98931-27	DESTROY
100-124002-A - Wash Post	
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I 61-4478-A-Dw Destroy 4-7-48

SI 100-124002-A-Ny J. J. DESTROY

2-10-49

SI 100 MF Dw DESTROY 4-9

SI 100 MF Ny H. Tribune DESTROY 2-11-49

SI 100 MF Ny Daily Mirror DESTROY 2-11-49

SI 100 MF Ny Times 2-11-49

SI 100 MF Daily Leo. World 2-11-49

SI 100 MF Ny Post + Home News DESTROY 2-10-49

SI 100 MF " " DESTROY 2-10-49

SI 100 MF Ny News DESTROY 2-11-49

I 61-190-A-D.W. DESTROY 4-27-49

SI 100 MF 124002-A-Cmo. N.Y. 9/18/49

SI 100 MF N.Y. Times 2-20-49

Subj: _____

Address: _____

Birthdate: _____ SUPV: _____

Misc: _____

R# _____ Date _____ Searcher
Initial _____FILE NUMBERSERIALS

MF 61-7580 - 50 ^{DESTROY} *Sum. 2-11-49*

I ^{SI as MF} 100-7888-A - ^{DESTROY} *Ap. R. Tribune 2/6/40*

I 100-1-21-40 ^{DESTROY} *10. W. 1-21-40 Dest Boy*

I 100-3-A-246-kr. ^{DESTROY} *4-20-45*

I 100-267360-A - ^{DESTROY} *Wash. Times*

Herald - 6-13-45 -

I 100-200-246-A - *Ny Times*

^{DESTROY} *1-28-45*

I 61-10149-A - *Ny Post Home*

News 5-10-48

I ^{SI as 100-146964-DW 3/3/49} 100-146964-A - ^{DESTROY} *N. 3/3/49*

I 100-7061-A - ^{DESTROY} *DW 10-18-48*

I 100-343301-A - ^{DESTROY} *DW 10-18-48*

I 100-146964-A - ^{DESTROY} *DW 3-7-48*

I 100-343301-A - ^{DESTROY} *DW 7-48*

I 100-356137-A - ^{DESTROY} *DW 9-21-45*

Subj: Smedley Jones

Address: _____

Birthdate: _____ SUPV: _____

Misc: _____

R# _____ Date 7-15 Searcher Initial 105FILE NUMBERSERIALS

I	100-7322-23	Destroy
I	61-5047-73	DESTROY
I	61-1037-15	DESTROY
	61-7559-18	DESTROY
	1623115	DESTROY
I	61-7583-66	P-27 Destroy
IT	100-7322-37	DESTROY
I	62-39749-13	DESTROY
I	66-8603-1-34-65	DESTROY
I	100-26736	DESTROY
	SI as 100-267267-40	Wack.
	Jones Resale	6-8-45
I	100-3-6-1049	DESTROY
I	100-15252-33	DESTROY
I	61-6670-76	DESTROY
	100-267360-99	
SI	100-267360-1-4	
	and P-2	

Subj: Amedley James

Address: _____

Birthdate: _____

SUPV: _____

Misc: _____

R# _____

Date 7-15

Searcher

Initial 105FILE NUMBERSERIALS

SI	to 61-75824298591	P35
	100-7322-18	DESTROY
I	100-7888-175	DESTROY
I	100-342424-64X	DESTROY
	Encl A-106	DESTROY
	SI as per 106 pg 1	DESTROY
	100-124002-3380	DESTROY
I	62-23170-15	DESTROY
I	61-901-278	DESTROY
I	61-9182-1X	DESTROY
I	65-56402-588	DESTROY
I	100-203581-446	DESTROY
I	100-335186-6	DESTROY
I	100-342379-1	
I	64-200-232-115	
SI	to 100-25824-36	P10
	100-32520-830	
I	100-336131-4	DESTROY
I	65-34590-47	DESTROY

Subj: Amedley, Agnes

Address: _____

Birthdate: _____

SUPV: _____

Misc: _____

R# _____

Date 7-15

Searcher

Initial 105FILE NUMBERSERIALS

I	65-53508-74	DESTROY
I	74-1333-94	DESTROY
I	100-3-5-1898-25	DESTROY
	1 Budam Librarian	
	card-author	
I	"Chinese Red Army	
	Marches"	
I	94-4-1525-62	DESTROY
I	100-25824-36	DESTROY
SI	100-343301-49	
	100-343301-62	DESTROY
	23' Destroy	
I	100-26302-49	DESTROY
I	100-7061-1815	DESTROY
I	66-2542-3-47-2323	DESTROY
I	64-25402-179	
I	64-200-246-257	

Subj: _____

Address:

Birthdate: SUPV:

Misc:

R#	Date	Searcher Initial
----	------	------------------

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

SIT 100-55441-19

100-154799-65 DESTROY

65-24590-104' DESTROY

I 100-3-4-2131 DESBORO

T 100-267360-1-41 DESTROY 139-

SI - 267360 - 1 - 2
7/22/1990

100-261360-1, p. 4-10-55
Dostkey

100-267360-1-3, encl p. 32

165-58312-5 DESTROY

140-39707-7 destroyed

DESTROY

100-20,000-1

112, 1201 p. 2.8 Dest...

Is encl p 149 + S

100-267360-123 p.1, 62, 63

65 66 67 68 70 71 72 73 74

Subj: Bent, Alice

Address: _____

Birthdate: _____

SUPV: _____

Misc: _____

R# _____

Date 6-20

Searcher

Initial 118FILE NUMBERSERIALSI 61-6580I 100-342428-7, P. 10

DESTROY

NR 98-1659-18I 101-356062-2, P. 2

DESTROY

I 100-342424-69

DESTROY

I 65-9940-84

DESTROY

I 40-3798-238

DESTROY

NR 100-214501-9I 100-203581-3640

DESTROY

F-19

Subj: Smedley Agnew

Address: _____

Birthdate: _____

SUPV: _____

Misc: _____

R# _____

Date 7-15

Searcher

Initial 105FILE NUMBERSERIALS100-235228-130-10 Destroy100-72924-731 Destroy100-124002-50 Destroy

26

Subj: John Edgar P. Jones

Address: _____

Birthdate: _____ SUPV: _____

Misc: _____

R# _____ Date 7-15 Searcher Initial 105FILE NUMBERSERIALS

I 100-342893-12 D

I 100-32520-113 D

I 100-124002-27 DESTROY

P-10

I 100-267360-5418-17 DESTROY

I 100-106463-92 DESTROY

SI-100-7888-175 DESTROY

I 100-146964-176825 DESTROY DESTROY DESTROY

100-342893-12 D

100-564102-675 D

100-82115-8 D

I 100-343301-8 D

I 100-203581-5077

I 100-7553-1260 DESTROY P-321

DESTROY 58125 DESTROY

I 100-7660-3667 DESTROY

3-1-313A-6

Subj: Amedley, Agnes

Address: _____

Birthdate: _____ SUPV: _____

Misc: _____

R# _____ Date 7/15 Searcher Initial 39FILE NUMBERSERIALS

I	100-361031-17	DESTROY
I	100-124202-124	Destroy
I	100-9660-2676	Destroy
I	100-3647012-5	Destroy
I	100-360224-149	DESTROY
I	100-3647012-5	
I	100-203581-3640	DESTROY
I	100-212397-7	Destroy
I	100-337806-1	DESTROY
I	100-343301-96 (5)	Destroy
I	100-124000-106	DESTROY
I	100-360315-3	DESTROY
I	100-62436-5	557
I	100-360315-3	DESTROY

Subj: Sandwich Agaves

Address: _____

Birthdate: _____ SUPV: _____

Misc: _____

R# _____ Date 4/5 Searcher Initial 389FILE NUMBERSERIALS

I 100-350512-209	DESTROY
I 100-343301-51	DESTROY
I 64-211-246-X11	DESTROY
I 100-3-78-22	DESTROY
I 100-359767-1	DESTROY
I 64-211-246-42	DESTROY
I 100-40-35-19	DESTROY
I 64-145-246-147	DESTROY
I 40-81-100-343301-186	DESTROY
I 100-7888-607	DESTROY
I 65-57585-7	DESTROY
I 100-354914-3	DESTROY
I 70-242893-46	DESTROY
I 100-356062-2	DESTROY
I 100-356062-2	DESTROY

Subj: Smith, John

Address: _____

Birthdate: _____

SUPV: _____

Misc: _____

R# _____

Date 7/15

Searcher

Initial _____

FILE NUMBERSERIALS

I	100-311469-5	DESTROY
	100-124002-11	DESTROY
SI	100-350512-209	DESTROY
I	SI as 100-11507-284	DESTROY
I	100-2-12-2074	DESTROY
I	100-10075-21	DESTROY
I	100-355214-6	DESTROY
I	66-1731-851	DESTROY
I	100-2-143-21	DESTROY
I	100-1323-252	DESTROY
SI	as MF 100-3600-2-11	DESTROY
I	100-11507-284	DESTROY
I	SI as 100-326824	DESTROY
I	100-2571968-2	DESTROY
I	SI as 100-326824	DESTROY
I	100-267310-3	DESTROY
I	100-20724-17	DESTROY
I	100-20724-17	DESTROY

Subj: Brunden, Agnes

Address: _____

Birthdate: _____

SUPV: _____

Misc: _____

R# _____

Date 6-20

Searcher

Initial 118FILE NUMBERSERIALSIF 61-6580DEFI 100-356062-2, P. 2 DESTROYLT 100-342424-698, Encl. P. 164; P. 165I 100-267360-123, P. 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74,75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82,83, 84, 85, 86;Brunden, Ernest M.NR61-8890-18, [REDACTED]

Sub:

Address:

Birthdate:

SUPV :

Misc:

R.

Date _____

Searcher

Initial

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

LT 61-6580-9

100-267360-123, 124, 125

63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68,

70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76

77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83

84, 85, 86

Boyer, Anna

N131-69922-101R

7-2248-35 793367K

NY 100-287744-1

94-36511-73, P. 42;

11476-8990-15

Henry Middleton

I 100-1124002-912

Amos Smalley

I 106-287057-10

7510

Subj: Rogers, Marie

Address: _____

Birthdate: _____

SUPV: _____

Misc: _____

R# _____

Date 6-20

Searcher

Initial 118FILE NUMBERSERIALS

I 100-356062-2, P.2
VR 31-73242-6
NR 66-2341-7-79
VR 31-70033-15
NI 26-77002-1,8
NI 88-2394-4
NI 91-129-2316, 2330
NI 47-32035-5
VR 26-85730-1
NI 66-2341-39-15
VR 31-7165-1
VR 31-67931-30
NI 42-16179-3
NI 87-4483-20
NI 62-75147-50 47, P.217;
NR 31-73242-7

Subj: Smedley, A.

Address: _____

Birthdate: _____

SUPV: _____

Misc: _____

R# _____

Date 8-10

Searcher

Initial 8FILE NUMBERSERIALSI 61-6580I 100-232562-1I 100-124002-101I Smedley, AgnesI 61-6580I 100-267360-123

1, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 70

70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77

78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84

85, 86

I 65-39207-62I Smedley, AnneNR 65-10422NR 61-5NI 65-16810I 100-333625-288

Subj: Lomedy, One

Address: _____

Birthdate: _____

SUPV: _____

Misc: _____

R# _____

Date 8-10

Searcher

Initial PFILE NUMBERSERIALS

NR 62-75147-39-32 Encl. 146

I

100-7888-544

DESTROY

SI

61-457-55

NR

62-21526-281

NI

65-30892-117x

NR

52-18095-1

I

65-30072-3418

DESTROY

NR

98-8125-3

NR

100-201571-104

NR

62-56597-384

Lomedy, Agnes

I

65-34590-117

I

100-212399-5

Address: _____

Birthdate: _____

SUPV: _____

Misc: _____

R# _____

Date 7-15

Searcher

Initial PL

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

I 61-6580

DESTROY

I 100-24124-7, P. 344, 375

561, 562, 626

I #4, P. 2510- DESTROY

100-24124-7, P. 67, 68

257, 327

I 100-3-12424-7, P. 67, 68

DESTROY

I 100-3-12388-7, P. 67, 68

DESTROY

MF 61-6380-9X, P. 4/25/6

DESTROY

MF 61-6380-9X, P. 4/25/6

I 100-124007-6-7, P. 67, 68

DESTROY

I 100-356137-271, P. 67, 68

DESTROY

I 100-124002-101, P. 67, 68

I 100-343251-106, P. 67, 68

100-124002-101, P. 67, 68

Subj: _____

Address: _____

Birthdate: _____

SUPV: _____

Misc: _____

R# _____

Date _____

Searcher

Initial _____

FILE NUMBERSERIALS

I 100-7888-A - Reg Post DESTROY

Home News 2-18-49

I 105-10830-A - Wash DESTROY

Daily News 2-11-49

I 100-7888-A - Wash DESTROY

2-25-49

SI 100-124002-A - Wash

Times Herald 2-21-49 DESTROY

SI 100-124002-A - Wash DESTROY

100-124002-93, 94 DESTROY

I 100-356137-A - D. Mirror

2-17-49 DESTROY

I 94-36511-100 DESTROY

I 40-46866-215X DESTROY

I 100-7888-A - Wash DESTROY

I 100-124002-A - Wash DESTROY

Rogers, Marie

Address:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-08-2004 BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta

Birthdate:

SUPV:

Misc:

R#

Date

Searcher

Initial

FILE NUMBERSERIALS

NR 62-75147-2-30

NR 62-75147-16-25, Encl P. 62

NR 39-1426-1

NR 100-264840-30

I 100-267360-123, DESTROY

63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68,

70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76,

77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83,

84, 85, 86;

NR 31-47863-178

Rogers, M. A.

NR 62-40945

II 61-6580

NR 99-1342-1-2,

I 100-356562-2, P. 2, DESTROY

II 61-777-5-82,

Subj: Rogers, Marie C.

Address: _____

Birthdate: _____ SUPV: _____

Misc: _____

R# _____ Date 6-20 Searcher Initial 118

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

II 61-6580	DESTROY
Rogers, Marie	
NR 31-35854	
NR 31-43353	
NR 31-47020	
NR 31-47862	
NR 31-51026	
NR 31-61359	
NR 46-6042	✓
I 61-6580	DESTROY
NR 31-71895	
NR 76-16130-6	
NI 87-8821-23	
100-342424-67X, End P. 164, photo	
SI 100-342424-1, photo	
NR 31-74629-7	

Subj: _____

Address: _____

Birthdate: _____ SUPV: _____

Misc: _____

R# _____ Date _____ Searcher
Initial _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

I 61-6580-29 DESTROY

I 100-32520-211, P 8 DESTROY

I 100-350512-212 DESTROY

I 65-34590-119 DESTROY

I 100-333625-267 DESTROY

I 100-3-4-2602 DESTROY

I 65-34590-112 DESTROY

I 100-3-4-2482 DESTROY

I 100-350512-92 DESTROY

I 100-DESTROY
267360-236, P. 12

172, 58, 170, 171, 170, DESTROY

I 382, P. 54, DESTROY

I 100-356137-105 DESTROY

I 100-267360-811 DESTROY

I 64-200-241-447 DESTROY

I 100-13926-1 DESTROY

I 65-34590-1051 DESTROY

